

## Libyan defences reported in action

TRIPOLI (R) — Anti-aircraft and missile batteries opened fire around a blacked-out Tripoli Tuesday night, but reporters saw no sign of attacking aircraft. A Reuters correspondent saw tracer bullets and ground-to-air missiles firing in several directions, starting at around 9:00 p.m. local time (1900 GMT), less than 24 hours after air raids by American jets on both Tripoli and Benghazi. Earlier, Spanish television reported a new strike on Tripoli just before 1900 GMT. A Spanish embassy official in Tripoli told Spanish television in a live telephone interview a second air raid had started over the Libyan capital. Jose Sanchez, of the embassy staff, said he could hear the bombs falling as he spoke to Spanish television. "I have just heard a big explosion," Mr. Sanchez told Spanish television. He said he could not say how many planes were bombing Tripoli because of the dark.

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## King arrives in London

LONDON (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein arrived here on Tuesday on a several-day working visit to Britain during which he is expected to hold talks with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. The King is accompanied by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker. The King was seen off at Queen Alia International Airport by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Speakers of the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament, the chief of the Royal Court, the court minister, the chief chamberlain, cabinet members, and other senior officials as well as the British ambassador to Jordan. Before the King's departure, Crown Prince Hassan was sworn in as Regent.

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## King sends good wishes to Syria

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein on Tuesday sent a cable of good wishes to Syrian President Hafez Al Assad and the Syrian people, congratulating them on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the end of French occupation of Syria. "In my name and in the name of the Jordanian people I wish you and the Syrian people, heartiest congratulations, best wishes and further prosperity," the King's cable to Mr. Assad said.

## Sudan's Al Umma Party pulls ahead

KHARTOUM (R) — The centrist Al Umma Party of former Sudanese Premier Sadeq Al Mahdi on Tuesday pulled ahead in elections to a 301-member constituent assembly after a string of victories in the western provinces of North Darfur and North Kordofan. The party won 19 of the 22 constituencies counted in the two provinces by early Tuesday to take a 17-seat lead over the Democratic Party, eight and others eight.

## Mahdi leaves

AMMAN (Petra) — The leader of Sudan's Al Umma Party, Sadeq Al Mahdi, Tuesday described his talks with His Majesty King Hussein and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan as positive and contributed to further bolstering Jordanian-Sudanese relations. In a pre-departure statement at the end of his visit to Jordan, Mr. Mahdi said the talks centered on issues that serve Jordanian-Sudanese interests and consolidate Arab solidarity. Mr. Mahdi left for Syria.

## Ethiopian Jews move into West Bank

OCCUPIED WEST BANK (R) — Israel has quietly moved hundreds of Ethiopian Jewish immigrants into the West Bank despite U.S. opposition to settling them in the Israeli-occupied Arab territories. Some 400 Ethiopian Jews live in government housing in the settlement of Kiryat Arba and make up about eight per cent of the settlement.

## Iraq reports retaking territory

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq said on Tuesday its troops had recaptured an 18-mile-wide area of Iraqi territory held by Iran in an overnight offensive on the south-central Gulf war front. A high command communiqué said troops backed by artillery, tanks and aircraft retook the area near the border town of Tib in an attack in which the Iranians suffered heavy losses in men and equipment. An earlier communiqué said Iraqi troops had recaptured a mountain peak in a midnight attack on the central sector of the warfront.

## Bishop freed in Libya, Vatican says

VATICAN CITY (R) — The Vatican said on Tuesday it had learnt of the release of a Roman Catholic bishop seized by revolutionary committees in Libya last Thursday. Vatican press spokesman Joaquin Navarro-Valls said the Holy See heard about the liberation of Bishop Giovanni Martelli through diplomatic channels but he had no details.

## Flatto-Sharon turns up in Israel

TEL AVIV (AP) — Former legislator Samuel Flatto-Sharon, who jumped Italian bail and escaped to Israel, said Tuesday that Italian authorities know where to find him if they want to demand his return to serve sentence on a fraud conviction. "I am not a fugitive from justice," Flatto-Sharon said on Israeli army radio. "When someone escapes from jail or from the country, no one knows where he is. I say all the time I am here."

# Libya fires missiles at American facility in Italy in retaliation for attacks on Tripoli and Benghazi

## Scores of people are reported dead and injured in Libyan cities • Moscow calls off Shevardnadze-Shultz meeting • Washington shrugs off criticism

Combined agency despatches

LIBYA ON Tuesday fired two missiles at a telecommunications facility used by Americans in the southern Italian island of Lampedusa in retaliation for the U.S. air raids on Tripoli and Benghazi which left scores of civilians dead and injured.

In Moscow, the Soviet government condemned the American attacks and announced that it was calling off a meeting between Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

In Washington, the administration of President Ronald Reagan branded the air raids as a success and contended that they taught Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi a lesson against what Washington describes as international terrorism.

No precise figures were available of how many people were

killed or injured in the American attacks, carried out by warplanes in the early hours of Tuesday, but the British Broadcasting Corporation said at least 100 people were hospitalized in Tripoli alone.

Reports from Tripoli said targets of the air raids included Col. Qadhafi's residence but the Libyan leader was not hurt. At least two of his eight children were injured by flying glass, according to Libyan Radio and the official news agency, JANA.

Italian Premier Bettino Craxi said Libya launched an attack on radar facilities used by the United

States on the island of Lampedusa but caused no damage or injuries.

Mr. Craxi said the attack was originally believed to have been launched by a Libyan naval vessel. But four Italian fighters and two fighter bombers sent up immediately afterwards were unable to detect any vessel despite a 30-minute search.

He said this and the absence of any trace of a hostile vessel on radar had suggested that the Libyans might have used long-range missiles.

Mr. Craxi said that, since Libya had claimed responsibility for the attack, Italy had sent an immediate protest note to Tripoli.

In Washington, the U.S. Defense Department said two missiles were fired at a U.S. coast guard facility at Lampedusa but fell into the Mediterranean short of their mark.

Department officials said they assumed the rockets were fired by Libya but they were not sure how they were launched. Col. Qadhafi has long vowed

reprisals against American targets in Southern Europe should any U.S. attack occur.

The U.S. administration, shrugging off a storm of criticism from its European allies, described the air attacks on Tripoli and Benghazi as a success.

"We believe we have struck a blow against terrorism and have sent a message to Qadhafi," White House spokesman Larry Speakes said.

"Our goal also was to strike targets that would damage his ability to perpetrate terrorist acts. We have successfully accomplished both objectives," he told reporters.

U.S. navy and air force planes flying from aircraft carriers in the Mediterranean and from a British Royal Air Force base in southern England blasted five targets in and around Tripoli and Benghazi.

Administration officials have given no detailed assessment of the damage inflicted or the casualties sustained. All the U.S. carrier-based aircraft returned safely but one F-111 failed to return to Mildenhall base in England and a sea and air search is under way, Speakes said.

The U.S. attacks were announced by President Reagan himself in an address to the nation Monday night. Mr. Reagan said

evidence linking Col. Qadhafi to a West Berlin bombing was "direct, precise and irrefutable." (See page 2).

Speakes also said the U.S. regretted the Soviet decision to postpone the crucial pre-summit meeting between Mr. Shultz and Mr. Shevardnadze and questioned Moscow's sincerity in dealing with superpower issues.

"We regret the Soviet decision and consider it a mistake. It also says something about their commitment to working constructively on issues on the U.S.-Soviet agenda including arms control," Speakes said.

Mr. Shevardnadze and Mr. Shultz were to meet May 14-16 in Washington to set up the second summit between President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in the United States.

Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Vladimir Lomeiko said the U.S. State Department had not informed the Soviet embassy in Washington of the intended act-

ion against Libya until just before it took place.

"The USSR views the brutal actions as a violation of international law and total disregard of common human ethics," Lomeiko said.

"The USSR has assessed these actions as a sign in practice of the 'neoliberalism' doctrine advocating interference in the internal affairs of other states, including gangster actions."

The spokesman said: "The Soviet Union has expressed a most resolute protest, condemned these actions and demanded that they end. This viewpoint has been brought to the attention of the U.S. administration."

On the calling off the Shevardnadze-Shultz meeting said: "The Soviet leadership has warned that such (U.S.) actions cannot but affect relations between the USSR and the United States."

(Continued on page 3)

# World condemns American action Britain, Canada and Israel are the only supporters of U.S. attack

Combined agency despatches

WORLD NATIONS on Tuesday condemned the United States for its attacks against Libya and said a peaceful solution to Libyan-American disputes would have been better.

Britain, Canada and Israel raised the only three voices in support of the U.S. action while the Soviet Union, China, the Non-Aligned Movement and other world countries denounced the American attacks which killed an unknown number of Libyans and foreigners in Tripoli and Benghazi.

France, West Germany and Japan, traditional American allies, deplored the attacks but stopped short of denouncing the U.S. for the action.

Italy, Greece and Spain were the most outspoken European Community (EC) members who issued outright condemnations of the attack.

The Soviet news agency TASS called the U.S. action "a barbarous attack."

In a commentary from Washington, TASS correspondent Nikolai Turkatenko wrote the attack shows that the United States "more and more widely and overtly pursues a policy of state terrorism against the governments of those countries whose policy is

unwelcome to Washington." TASS accused Washington of forgetting the lessons of the Vietnam war, saying the U.S. armed forces went in full of insolence and crawled out badly battered five years later.

"The insolence and effrontery of the U.S. military go beyond all limits," it said.

A top Soviet disarmament official in Geneva said the air strike was "an act of war" that will adversely affect U.S.-Soviet relations.

Viktor Issraelyan, chief Soviet delegate to the 40-nation conference on disarmament, told a news conference "many wars have started with acts like that" and said "theoretically one cannot exclude" it might lead to a third world war.

Elsewhere in the Eastern bloc, Czechoslovakia's CTK news agency condemned the "direct brutal armed aggression" against Libya and other East European news media also criticized the American air strikes.

In London, British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe, confirming that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher had agreed to British-based U.S. planes taking part in the attacks (See page 2), voiced whole-hearted support for the strikes.

"Are we to stand by and allow terrorism directed by Libyan aut-

horities to continue absolutely unchecked when they have been appealed to by peaceful means through the U.N. Security Council?" Mr. Howe asked.

He said Britain had "clear evidence" of Libyan plans for more "terrorist" attacks. "In those circumstances some action becomes not merely justifiable but essential," he said.

Canada also supported the raid. "We accept (U.S.) President (Ronald) Reagan's statement that Libya was involved in the perpetration of terrorist attacks," said Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney.

British opposition Labour Party leader Neil Kinnock condemned the raids, saying they would boost support for Libya in the Middle East and provoke rather than prevent violence.

"Attacking targets in Libya, in which civilians, including some British civilians, are involved is not an intelligent way of tackling terrorism," he said on radio.

Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres called the U.S. strike an act of self-defence.

"Undoubtedly, Libya was behind the bombing and killing of American soldiers in the discotheque in Berlin," he told reporters in Nazareth. "The United States is entitled to take self-defence measures."

Mr. Peres said Israel was not involved in any aspect of the U.S. attack. "We weren't invited and we didn't play any role in it," he said.

Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir said "whoever wishes to free the world of this scourge (terrorism) must first of all strike at such countries which assist terrorism, initiate and stand behind it."

In Peking, the Chinese Foreign Ministry said in a statement the raids would drastically worsen the situation in the Mediterranean and the Middle East.

China condemned "such an act of attacking the territory of another state and encroaching upon its sovereignty in violation of the norms governing international relations," the statement said.

It called on the United States not to make any further on Libya and appealed to both sides to cease hostilities and avoid a further deterioration of the situation.

In New Delhi, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, condemned the U.S. raids and promised the movement's backing for Libya.

In a sharply-worded statement Mr. Gandhi called on America and its allies to exercise utmost restraint in dealing with Libya. As Mr. Gandhi issued the sta-

tement about 20 of 70 non-aligned foreign ministers meeting in New Delhi to prepare for the movement's next summit in the Zimbabwe capital Harare went into an emergency session to discuss the crisis.

"India and the entire Non-Aligned Movement are profoundly shocked and strongly deplore the U.S. bombing of some cities of Libya," Mr. Gandhi said.

He said the U.S. went ahead with the raids despite Libyan denials of involvement in activities cited as the reason for the American bombings.

"In view of this the U.S. attacks on the capital of Libya, including the presidential palace in Tripoli, are all the more unjustifiable and deserve condemnation on the part of all the members of the Non-Aligned Movement," Mr. Gandhi said.

Mr. Gandhi said the 101-nation Non-Aligned Movement had condemned all forms of terrorism whether by individuals or organized by nations.

"The Non-Aligned Movement extends its firm support and solidarity to Libya at this critical hour," Mr. Gandhi said.

Later the Non-Aligned foreign ministers meeting in Delhi condemned the U.S. air strike as "a

## U.S. attack fraught with dangers, Khatib says

AMMAN (J.T.) — Information Minister Mohammad Al Khatib said on Tuesday that U.S. attack on targets in Libya was fraught with dangers. "The American measure is sensitive and extremely dangerous, and may lead to still more dangerous results," Mr. Khatib told Reuters.

Lower House of Parliament Speaker and President of the Arab Parliamentary Union Akef Al Fayez condemned the American aggression on Libya as an act threatening peace in the Mediterranean region. "The American

raids constituted a violation of all international principles and an aggression on the sovereignty of an independent state, and member of the Arab League and the United Nations," Mr. Fayez said.

He called on the United States to "return to reason" in order to protect its own interests and prestige in the Middle East.

The United States, Mr. Fayez said, should behave as a superpower and "help preserve world security and peace, and must understand that it cannot achieve any gains through aggression."

## Gorbachev, Carlsson voice grave concern

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and Swedish Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson expressed their grave concern on Tuesday over the U.S. air raids on Libya's two major cities.

Mr. Carlsson, who arrived on Monday for the first visit by a Swedish leader here for 10 years, said he and Mr. Gorbachev had reacted similarly to reports of the U.S. action.

"He (Mr. Gorbachev) expressed strong concern over the situation," Mr. Carlsson told reporters at the Swedish embassy after his talks.

Mr. Carlsson said both leaders pledged to fight terrorism, adding for his own part: "We consider violence should not be used to combat the problem."

The Swedish leader, on his first official visit abroad since taking over from murdered Prime Minister Olof Palme last month, said they also discussed a bilateral territorial dispute in the Baltic and disarmament issues.

Mr. Carlsson said earlier remarks by Sweden's Foreign Minister Sten Andersson summed up his government's feeling on the attack. Mr. Andersson called the strike "serious and most dangerous" and said it could lead to a new spiral of violence.

Reporters present at the start of the Kremlin meeting said Mr. Gorbachev told Mr. Carlsson as they sat down: "I heard this morning that they (the United States) were bombing in Libya."

## Libya seeks oil embargo on U.S.

GENEVA (Agencies) — Libya's oil minister said on Tuesday he would ask a conference of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to consider imposing an embargo on oil shipments to the United States in response to American military strikes against Libya.

Fawzi Shakshouki, asked by reporters in a Geneva hotel whether he would ask his OPEC partners for an embargo, replied: "We did ask it one time. We did ask it." Asked if he would renew the call, he said, "Yes, we will ask it again."

"We did fight back and we will defend our country. We will fight them not only for Libya but for all Islamic countries," he said. "They killed civilians. They shot civilians."

The minister did not specify whether he was advocating an embargo by all of OPEC, which includes several non-Arab countries, or a strictly Arab move.

The move galvanised the OPEC conference which had seemed doomed to end in failure, despite the pressures of the oil glut that has forced down prices on world markets.

One minister immediately dismissed the Libyan notion of an embargo, other delegates greeted it with caution.

But even the mention of an embargo raised memories of the long queues at U.S. and some European filling stations when OPEC last used the embargo weapon in 1973-74.

Mr. Shakshouki told reporters here he had not been in touch with Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi since Monday night's raids. But asked whether he would seek an embargo against the U.S. when the conference started at 1400 GMT, he replied: "Well, I will try to."

Western analysts here commented that Mr. Shakshouki's chances of success looked slim.

(Continued on page 3)



# Rescuers claw into Tripoli rubble after U.S. air raid

TRIPOLI (Agencies) — Rescuers clawed into a pile of rubble that was a modern three-storey apartment building in Tripoli's tree-lined residential neighbourhood of Beni Ashour until U.S. warplanes raided the city early Tuesday.

Residents said at least four people, including a woman and her child, were buried under their shattered building. They were presumed dead.

The wrecked building was one of a dozen apartment blocks hit in the raid, which turned the middle-class suburb into a chaotic jumble of concrete rubble, burned-out cars and flooded streets.

In the garden of a house, an old man lay dead on a stretcher, his wrinkled hands covered with a thick layer of concrete dust.

"The first thing I saw when I woke up was a big circle of fire," said survivor Mohammad Ali, recalling the nightmare of waves of jets screaming over the city dropping bombs.

"A lot of people were running out of the house not knowing where to go. People were running in all directions."

One of the apparent targets in

Beni Ashour was a communications tower. It escaped intact.

Nearby, workers dug out bodies trapped in the collapse of an apartment building.

The French embassy nearby took a direct hit. A bomb ripped the rear wall away.

In one house the floor was awash with blood and water. Glass and twisted wooden window frames were littered across beds where residents had been sleeping as the bombers struck.

American-educated Taber Mohammad Gubbia, 39, a professor of English at Tripoli University, came out of his house in pyjamas to greet reporters.

Outside in the street was a flooded bomb crater and six demolished cars strewn around it.

"These things were expected from America which has always been making threats against Libya," said Gubbia, who has a

master's degree from Chicago University.

Reporters touring the bomb-damaged neighbourhood came across militia rescue workers who broke into houses, waving their Kalashnikov rifles in the air.

"There is no God but Allah and the martyr is beloved to him," they shouted as cameras clicked.

Gubbia also told the reporters his wife was in hospital with a broken arm, suffered as she fled her crumbling home.

Between 60 and 100 people were being treated at Tripoli's Central Hospital and officials said the wounded were still coming in.

Hospital sources said most of the injuries consisted of fractures. There was at least one case of a broken spine.

Workers at the hospital were painting windows green to black out light in anticipation of further attacks by American warplanes.

The Italian ambassador in Tripoli said Tuesday there were many Libyan casualties in overnight attacks by American warplanes.

Ambassador Giorgio Reitano was asked in a telephone interview from Tripoli with Italian state radio if there was any news of Col.

Muammar Qadhafi's fate.

Mr. Reitano said he did not know whether Col. Qadhafi was injured, but said of Libyan casualties in general: "We know there have been many."

He said he did not know how many or have details on the injuries.

"From Benghazi," Libya's second-largest city, "we have no news," Mr. Reitano said. "More or less at the same time" as in Tripoli, Benghazi was bombed, he said.

Asked to describe the scene in Tripoli on Tuesday morning the ambassador said: "The city is coming back to life. The traffic is like it is every day."

He also said that about 4:30 a.m., about two hours after the first explosions had tapered off, more explosions shook Tripoli but that he heard no sound of planes above during the second round.

Mr. Reitano said the French embassy building was damaged but there were no injuries and that the embassy personnel were using the Italian embassy communication facilities.

## PNSF vows to retaliate against U.S., U.K.

DAMASCUS, Syria (AP) — A pro-Syrian coalition of six Palestinian commando groups vowed "deterrent action" against the United States Tuesday to avenge the night-time air strikes in Libya.

Khaled Abdul Majid, spokesman of the coalition known as the Palestine National Salvation Front (PNSF), made the pledge shortly after Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qadhafi briefed Syrian President Hafez Assad by telephone on the raids.

"The PNSF pledges deterrent action against the United States and its interests in the Middle East and throughout the world, and we salute the heroic stand of brother Muammar Qadhafi," Mr. Abdul Majid said in a statement he issued in Damascus, the Syrian capital.

The PNSF comprises the main Palestinian opponents of Palestine Liberation Organisation Chairman Yasser Arafat. They include Col. Saed Mousa, who led a Syrian-backed breakaway movement from Mr. Arafat's mainstream Fatah faction.

The leader, whose nom-de-guerre is Abu Mousa, issued a separate statement in Damascus pledging retaliatory strikes.

## 16 F-111 jets return to U.K. bases

LAKENHEATH, England (AP) — American F-111 fighter-bombers started returning to U.S. Air Force bases in Britain Tuesday after raids on Libyan targets.

The first of the sleek khaki and green camouflage-painted jets touched down shortly after 7:30 a.m. at Lakenheath, headquarters of the 48th Tactical Fighter Wing, a spokesman said.

A few minutes later, a fleet of KC-10 tanker aircraft began landing at the nearby Mildenhall Base, headquarters of the U.S. 3rd Air Force which is the overall U.S. Air Force Command for Britain.

By 8:52 a.m. reporters at the scene said 16 F-111s had landed at Lakenheath. The air force spokesman refused to give any numbers but said all fighters which took part in the attack would be returning here Tuesday.

Press Association, Britain's domestic news agency, said the jets were growing speculation that all 18 F-111s used in the Libyan attacks early Tuesday came from Lakenheath. U.S. officials have confirmed that one F-111 was

"unaccounted for" after the attacks.

At Lakenheath, 135 kilometres north of London, U.S. airmen in full combat gear with M-16 rifles slung on their shoulders barred all reporters from entering the base.

At Mildenhall, military police also barred reporters. Entering military personnel were given a pamphlet warning of terrorist threats.

The pamphlet, entitled "Threats to the Base," includes a note from the base commander, Col. Joe G. Cabuk, saying: "The terrorist threat in our area is rated as being low... however, due to the fluid nature of international terrorism, that threat could change in a matter of minutes."

The U.S. planes took off Monday during a four-day NATO exercise codenamed Salyt Nation which air force spokesman Sgt. Alan Dostal said had been planned a year in advance and announced in local newspapers.

Over the weekend, the air force insisted an increase in takeoffs and landings by F-111s and KC-10As

tankers was due to the exercise, and not related to a possible strike against Libya.

But while soldiers in anti-nuclear battalions took part in the exercise, pilots who took part in the raid on Libya were being briefed and their aircraft fuelled.

British media reports said it was clear the United States had used the exercise, designed to test wartime alert procedures, as a cover for their preparations for the attack.

But U.S. Air Force spokesman Col. Doug Kennett insisted Tuesday: "It was not planned deception."

The exercise wound down at Mildenhall about the time the F-111s took off Monday. But it was continuing Tuesday at Upper Heyford, headquarters of the 20th Tactical Fighter Wing of F-111s, an air force spokesman said.

In Rota, Spain, a U.S. Air Force F-111 fighter bomber safely made an emergency landing at dawn at a joint-use Spanish and American naval base, a Defence Ministry spokesman said Tuesday.

The ministry spokesman, whose statement was reported by the EFE News Agency, did not say whether the bomber formed part of the group of American warplanes that bombed targets in Libya early Tuesday.

The plane had reported mechanical trouble before the landing. The spokesman said the plane landed safely at the base in the southern port at 6:30 a.m. Tuesday after receiving permission to land.

## Bakoush regrets U.S. raid

CAIRO (R) — Former Libyan Prime Minister Abdel Hamid Bakoush said Tuesday he regretted the overnight U.S. attack on Tripoli, but added Libyan critics in Egypt believed it would help overthrow Col. Muammar Qadhafi.

"We regret this military action but at the same time it constitutes an additional boost to the Libyan

people to get rid of the blood-thirsty terrorist regime of Qadhafi," he told Reuters.

Mr. Bakoush, who has survived two attempts on his life in Egypt by what officials said were Libyan agents, added: "We call on all countries of the world to take a firm stand and hold Qadhafi personally responsible for this bloodshed."

## Reagan: Libya's terrorist connection is 'irrefutable'

WASHINGTON (R) — Following is the text of President Reagan's address to the nation on U.S. air strikes against targets in Libya.

"My fellow Americans, at 7 p.m. this evening eastern time air and naval forces of the United States launched a series of strikes against the headquarters, terrorist facilities and military assets that support Muammar Qadhafi's subversive activities. The attacks were concentrated and carefully targeted to minimise casualties among the Libyan people with whom we have no quarrel.

From initial reports, our forces have succeeded in their mission. Several weeks ago in New Orleans I warned Col. Qadhafi we would hold his regime accountable for any new terrorist attacks launched against American citizens. More recently I made it clear we would respond as soon as we determined conclusively who was responsible for such attacks.

On April 5 in West Berlin a terrorist bomb exploded in a nightclub frequented by American servicemen. Sergeant Kenneth Ford and a young Turkish woman were killed and 230 others were wounded, among them some 50 American military personnel.

This monstrous brutality is but the latest act in Col. Qadhafi's reign of terror. The evidence is now conclusive that the terrorist bombing of La Belle Discotheque was planned and executed under the direct orders of the Libyan regime. On March 25th, more than a week before the attack, orders were sent from Tripoli to the Libyan Peoples Bureau in East Berlin to conduct a terrorist attack against

inst Americans to cause maximum and indiscriminate casualties. Libya's agents then planted the bomb. On April 4th the Peoples Bureau alerted Tripoli that the attack would be carried out the following morning. The next day they reported back to Tripoli on the great success of their mission.

Our evidence is direct, it is precise, it is irrefutable. We have solid evidence about other attacks Qadhafi has planned against United States installations and diplomats, even American tourists.

Thanks to close cooperation with our friends, some of these have been prevented. With the help of French authorities we recently aborted one such attack — a planned massacre, using grenades and small arms, of civilians waiting in line for visas at an American embassy.

Col. Qadhafi is not only an enemy of the United States, his record of subversion and aggression against the neighbouring states in Africa is well documented and well known. He has ordered the murder of fellow Libyans in countless countries. He has sanctioned acts of terror in Africa, Europe and the Middle East as well as the Western hemisphere.

Today we have done what we had to do. If necessary, we shall do it again. It gives me no pleasure to say that and I wish it were otherwise.

Before Qadhafi seized power in 1969, the people of Libya had been friends of the United States. And I'm sure that today most Libyans are ashamed and disgusted that this man has made their country a synonym for barbarism around the world. The Libyan people

are a decent people caught in the grip of a tyrant.

To our friends and allies in Europe who cooperated in today's mission, I would only say you have the permanent gratitude of the American people. Europeans who remember history understand better than most that there is no security, no safety in the ease of evil. It must be the core of Western policy that there be no sanctuary for terror and to sustain such a policy free men and free nations must unite and work together.

Sometimes it is said that by imposing sanctions against Col. Qadhafi or by striking at his terrorist installations we only magnify the man's importance — that the proper way to deal with him is to ignore him. I do not agree. Long before I came into this office, Col. Qadhafi had engaged in acts of international terrorism — acts that put him outside the company of civilised men. For years, however, he suffered no economic or political or military sanction, and the atrocities mounted in number, as did the innocent dead and wounded. And for us to ignore by inaction the slaughter of American civilians and American soldiers, whether in night clubs or airline terminals, is simply not in the American tradition. When our citizens are abused or attacked, anywhere in the world, on the direct orders of a hostile regime, we will respond so long as I am in this office. Self defence is not only our right, it is our duty. It is the purpose behind the mission undertaken tonight — a mission fully consistent with article 51 of the

United Nations charter.

We believe this preemptive action against his terrorist installations will not only diminish Col. Qadhafi's capacity to export terror, it will provide him with incentives and reasons to alter his criminal behaviour. I have no illusion that tonight's action will ring down the curtain on Qadhafi's reign of terror. But this mission, violent though it was, can bring closer a safer and more secure world for decent men and women. We will persevere.

This afternoon, we consulted with the leaders of Congress regarding what we were about to do and why. Tonight, I salute the skill and professionalism of the men and women of our armed forces who carried out this mission. It's an honour to be your commander in chief.

We Americans are slow to anger. We always seek peaceful avenues before resorting to the use of force — and we did. We tried quiet diplomacy, public condemnation, economic sanctions and demonstrations of military force. None succeeded. Despite our repeated warnings, Qadhafi continued his reckless policy of intimidation, his relentless pursuit of terror. He counted on America to be passive. He counted wrong.

I warned that there should be no place on earth where terrorists can rest and train and practise their deadly skills. I meant it. I said that we would act with others, if possible, and alone if necessary, to ensure that terrorists have no sanctuary anywhere. Tonight we have.

Thank you and God bless you.

## Arab-Americans subjected to abuse

NEW YORK (R) — Libyans and Arab-Americans living in the United States say they have been subjected to verbal abuse but no physical violence during the tensions between President Reagan and Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qadhafi.

Arab-American spokesmen said some experts on terrorism, about Col. Qadhafi's threat to send suicide squads to the United States but police have strengthened security at major airports, diplomatic missions and government buildings.

"The latest escalation by Mr. Reagan against Col. Qadhafi prompts large numbers of phone calls against Arab activists," said Dr. Mohammad Mehdi, president of the New York-based American-Arab Relations Committee. "They say: 'You Arabs, we'll kill you. It was good that Sixth Fleet gave you a bloody nose.'"

Mr. Mehdi and other Arab-American spokesmen say the Middle East tensions have worsened existing anti-Arab prejudice against 3,200 Libyans and three million Arab-Americans,

concentrated in New York, Los Angeles, Detroit and Houston.

Also, some of the 1,200 Libyans studying in American universities have told Mr. Mehdi they feel "very much intimidated, particularly with the suggestion of being expelled."

"These are students who have nothing to do with politics and naturally nothing to do with terrorism," Mr. Mehdi said.

While U.S. officials and Libyan representatives report no harassment of Libyans living here, a lawyer who represents Libyan interests painted quite another picture.

"FBI agents are climbing all over them, picking up Libyan students on all kinds of ridiculous charges," he said.

The lawyer declined to be identified because he said he had received numerous death threats and bomb scares at his Washington office where he frequently occurs.

A member of the People's Committee-Libyan Students, a Melrose, Virginia-based group, said that "five or six FBI agents are always around waiting to bust the students."

An FBI spokesman told Reuters

that "Obviously, we don't have the manpower to trail every Libyan student in the United States. Our policy is to target those individuals who may be involved in terrorism and to neutralize them."

He denied there was any concerted campaign to harass Libyans and said there were no recent arrests on charges related to terrorism. He recalled that two Libyans, "students, 37 or 38 years old" were arrested two years ago after they tried to buy weapons from undercover FBI agents.

Leaders of Detroit's Arab community, the nation's largest with more than 125,000, say the current political situation has worsened existing prejudices.

"I truly believe Arab-Americans are targeted in this area," said Osama Sibani, editor of Sada Al Watan, a national newspaper printed in Arabic and English in the nearby suburb of Dearborn, Michigan.

"Unless the administration changes its tenor, the anti-Arabism is expected to increase because Qadhafi is being likened by the administration to all Arabs," he said.

## U.S. urges Libyans 'to stop Qadhafi's behaviour'

CAIRO (AP) — The United States warned the Libyan people on Tuesday that they must stop Col. Muammar Qadhafi's "outlaw behaviour" or face more reprisals from an incensed America.

The warning came in a "message to the Libyan people from the United States government" read over the Voice of America's (VOA) North African and Middle Eastern service by acting VOA Director Richard W. Carlson. The broadcast was monitored in Cairo.

"The U.S. government and the American people can no longer tolerate Qadhafi's outlaw behaviour," Carlson said. "We refuse to deal with him and will carry out all actions necessary to challenge his criminal activities."

VOA, broadcasting arm of the U.S. Information Agency, aired the "special editorial" several times in the hours following U.S. air raids on Tripoli and other places in Libya. Carlson said the raiders hit "Libyan terrorist bases and locations... used by Col. Qadhafi to support his terrorist operations and subversive activities."

He said the American people "bear Libya and its people no enmity, no hatred. We wish for you to live in peace and harmony. We wish to have friendly and constructive relations with you."

"However, Col. Qadhafi is your head of state. So long as Libyans obey his orders, then they must also accept the consequences."

Earlier official sources said the Greek Armed Forces were in a state of increased preparedness because of the U.S. attack.

Official Greek sources said Tuesday Greek defence chiefs were monitoring the situation closely and that the heads of the Greek Armed Forces had met during the night.

The Greek sources said they believed there was also an increased state of readiness at other American bases in Greece.

## Greece seeks EC meeting on Libya

ATHENS (R) — Greece is calling for another emergency meeting of European Community (EC) foreign ministers to discuss the Libyan situation in the wake of the U.S. attack on Tripoli and restrictions on the movement of Libyan nationals.

Mr. Kouris repeated earlier Greek statements that American bases in Greece could not be used against any other country. Asked if the government was taking steps to protect American targets here, he said that "in extreme situations, certain measures are taken."

held an emergency meeting on the Libyan situation in The Hague Monday and announced an arms ban on Tripoli and restrictions on the movement of Libyan nationals.

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## TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION		
Tel: 7711-14		
PROGRAMME ONE		
16:00	Religious programme	21:45 ..... News Summary
16:30	Cartoons	22:30 ..... Evening Show Continued
17:35	Cartoons	23:00 ..... News Summary
18:30	Documentary	23:45 ..... Evening Show Continued
19:20	Documentary	23:57 ..... News Headlines
20:20	News in Arabic	24:00 ..... Close Down
20:55	Arabic Series	
21:30	Documentary	
21:55	Tomorrow's programmes	
22:00	Wrestling	
23:00	News in Arabic	
PROGRAMME TWO		
18:00	Documentaire (French)	
19:00	News in French	
19:15	"Halley's Comet" documentary	
19:50	News in Hebrew	
20:00	News in Arabic	
20:30	Three's Company	
21:10	Documentary (Discovery)	
21:30	Alfred Hitchcock	
22:00	News in English	
22:15	Silks	
RADIO JORDAN		
8.55 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM		
by parity on 99.0 KHz. FM		
Tel: 7711-14		
07:30	Light Music	
07:40	Newsline	
08:00	Morning Show	
10:00	News Summary	
10:05	Morning Show Contd.	
11:00	Pop Session	
12:00	News Summary	
12:05	Pop Session Contd.	
13:00	News Summary	
13:05	Pop Session	
14:00	News Bulletin	
14:15	Instrumentals	
14:15	The Young Sound	
15:00	Concert Hour	
16:00	News Summary	
16:05	Instrumentals	
16:30	Old Favourites	
17:00	Jordan Week	
17:30	Pop Session	
18:00	News Summary	
18:05	Over a Cup of Tea	
18:30	Arabic Music	
19:00	News Desk	
19:30	Date with a Star	
20:00	Evening Show	
20:05	News Summary	
21:00	Evening Show Contd.	

BBC WORLD SERVICE	
6PM - 20.1414 KHz	
07:30	Newslink 07:30 Wakeup 07:40
Book Choice 07:45	Financial News 07:50
Reflections 08:00	World News 08:05
24 Hours News Summary 08:10	Report 08:15
08:45 The World Today 09:00	Newslink 09:30
Meridian 10:00	World News 10:00
24 Hours News Summary 10:30	Documentary 10:35
Today's World 10:40	News Summary 11:00
Reflections 11:15	Classical Record Review 11:30
Brain of Britain 1986 12:00	World News 12:00
British Press Review 12:15	The World Today 12:30
Financial News Look Ahead 12:40	Look Ahead 12:45
Flanders and Swann 13:00	News Summary Onibus 13:30
Jazz Score 14:00	World News 14:05
News About Britain 14:15	Oriana 14:25

## WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS	664240.
	Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 637169.
EXHIBITIONS	
	An art exhibition entitled "Jordan 96" at the French Cultural Centre (until April 17).
	An art exhibition by Suha Shoman at the Jordan National Gallery (until April 22, except on Tuesdays).
	Exhibition of paintings by Diana Shamoud 5:00 p.m. - Petra Bank Gallery. Wadi Saqra (until April 19).
	A plastic art exhibition by Laila Bustani at the Royal Cultural Centre (until April 20).
	An exhibition of British books on librarianship and information science at the British Council (until April 21).
LECTURE	
	A lecture on archaeology "the beginning of history in Palestine and Syria" at the registration centre at the Department of Antiquities at 7:00 p.m.
CINEMA	
	"Le Juge et l'Assassin" at 4:00 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.
PLAY	
	An Arabic play for children entitled "Gazel Kaban" at 10:00 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. at the Royal Cultural Centre (until April 17).
NEWS PROGRAMME	
	The ABC News at 7:00 p.m. at the American Centre.
CULTURAL CENTRES	
	Royal Cultural Centre. Tel: 6610267
	American Centre. 664371
	British Council. 6361478
	French Cultural Centre. 637009
	Goethe Institute. 641993
	Soviet Cultural Centre. 644203
	Spanish Cultural Centre. 624049

## FOR THE TRAVELLER

# QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (06) 51200-5, where it should always be verified.

## ARRIVALS

07:15	London, Larnaca (BA)
08:30	Karachi (PK)
10:30	Sana'a (TY)
10:35	Kuwait (RJ)
10:35	Cairo (MS)
10:35	Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
10:45	Jeddah (RJ)
10:45	Aqaba (RJ)
10:55	Dhahran (RJ)
11:00	Cairo, Aqaba (RJ)
11:30	Bahrain (GF)
14:35	Kuwait (RJ)
16:10	Jeddah (RJ)
16:45	Tripoli (LJ)
18:30	Cairo (RJ)
18:45	London, Geneva (RJ)
19:00	New Amsterdam (RJ)
19:00	Moscow, Rome (AZ)
19:05	Athens, Damascus (OA)
19:10	Bucharest, Istanbul (RJ)
19:25	Beirut (ME)
19:30	Paris, Damascus (AF)
19:45	Baghdad (RJ)
19:45	Damascus (TY)
21:00	Baghdad (JA)
21:00	Baghdad (JA)
21:05	Damascus (PK)
01:25	Baghdad (RJ)

## DEPARTURES

06:50	Frankfurt (LH)
08:30	Aqaba (RJ)
09:10	Larnaca, London (BA)
09:30	Athens, Rome (AZ)
11:00	Cairo (MS)
11:30	Damascus (TY)
11:35	Damascus, Rome (AZ)
12:45	Larnaca, Zurich (MS)
13:00	Belgrade, London (RJ)
14:15	Doha, Dubai, Muscat (GF)
14:30	Cairo (RJ)
15:35	Kuwait (RJ)
17:45	Kuwait (RJ)
18:30	Jeddah (RJ)
19:00	Kuwait (RJ)
20:00	Dhahran (RJ)
20:45	Bahrain, Doha (RJ)
21:00	Baghdad (RJ)
21:15	Jeddah (RJ)
21:15	Cairo (RJ)

21:00	Dubai, Muscat (RJ)
22:00	Sana'a (TY)
22:40	Baghdad (JA)
23:15	Abu Dhabi (RJ)
23:35	Karachi (PK)

## MARITIME TRAFFIC

Regular-line ships docking at Aqaba port:

— Gardeswh
— Maroon
— Safin Maru
— Ville Delevant
— Pharos

Asian Kowar and Sons Company, Tel: 62234-9 at your service.

## WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

A drop in temperature is expected, with the appearance of low clouds. Clouds are there for scattered showers associated with thunderstorms, and winds will be northwesterly moderate. In Aqaba, winds will be southerly moderate and rough sea.

Amman	14/20
Aqaba	18/27
Beirut	14/23
Jordan Valley	14/24

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 26, Aqaba 33. Humidity readings: Amman 28 per cent, Aqaba 17 per cent.

## MONEY EXCHANGE

Tuesday rates	
Local selling rates in Jls	
Belgian franc	74.9 / 76.2
Dutch guilder	134.3 / 137.5
French franc	47.7 / 48.6
Italian lira	22.7 / 22.6
Japanese yen (for 100)	198.4 / 201.5
Swedish crown	48.3 / 49
Swiss franc	182 / 183.7
U.S. sterling pound	525.9 / 533.5
U.S. dollar	355.8 / 368.2
W. German mark	151.7 / 153.1



## Jordan, Saudi Arabia hold further talks on border security issues

AMMAN (J.T.) — Ma'in Governor Edd Al Qataneh and a Saudi Interior Ministry delegation, led by Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz Al Saud, the emir of Riyadh, Tuesday held the second round of talks on bilateral cooperation in security fields.

The officials meeting at the Ministry of Interior on Tuesday was attended by inspectors from Saudi Arabia's western border regions.

The first round of official discussions, opened here Monday between Minister of Interior Hassan Al Kayed, Mr. Qataneh and Prince Sultan.

Monday's meeting was also attended by senior Jordanian and Saudi delegations, representing both countries' Ministries of Interior and departments responsible for national and foreigners' affairs, customs, judicial affairs, police, anti-drug squads, and investigation as well as Jordanian officials from the Badia police.

The Jordanian News Agency, Petra, which reported Monday's and Tuesday's meeting between the Jordanian and Saudi officials did not elaborate on their talks.

Petra said that both sides discussed issues of bilateral cooperation between the two parties in general and security cooperation between Jordan and Saudi Arabia in particular.

Discussions, according to a participant, also centred on ways and means of fighting drug trafficking across the border from Jordan to Saudi Arabia and vice versa as well as the smuggling of goods, textiles and electrical equipment.

### Drug trafficking

In another related development, a report carried recently by the daily Arabic language newspaper Al Rai, said that 237 people of different nationalities were apprehended during 1985 for their participation in 119 drug smuggling attempts.

The report revealed that the gangs favour the use of desert areas in Jordan for their smuggling operations. The report added that the gangs are taking advantage of Jordan's geographical location between drug manufacturing countries in the far east and the drug consuming countries such as Europe and the U.S. in the West.

## Spanish Senators leave after 'positive' discussions

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A three-member Spanish Upper House of Parliament (Senado) delegation left Amman for Madrid on Tuesday describing their talks with the Jordanian leadership and officials as "positive" and reiterating Spain's support for Jordan's policies.

Senado Speaker Jose Federico de Carvajal, who headed the Spanish parliamentary team on their seven-day fact-finding mission, said that Spain and Jordan "shared similar viewpoints" on all issues which they discussed here with Jordanian officials.

During their stay, the Spanish guests met with His Majesty King Hussein, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai for discussions on the Arab-Israeli conflict, the Palestine problem and the Iran-Iraq war.

In a departure statement Mr. de Carvajal made to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, he praised Jordanian officials for "their realistic and clear views on the region's problems."

During the delegation's visit to Jordan, they also met with Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Ahmad Al Lawzi. First Deputy Speaker of the Lower House Ismail Al Hijazi and Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri.

In a press conference Mr. de Carvajal gave during his week-long stay he said he was convinced that the Jordan was exerting all efforts to solve the Palestine problem and to halt the Iran-Iraq war. He voiced Spain's support for the convening of an international peace conference to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict. He told reporters: "Spain wants to contribute to solving the Palestine cause in a way which guarantees the Palestinian peoples' rights including their rights to self-determination."

The Malaga-born 56-year-old speaker, who headed a Senado delegation comprising Second Deputy Speaker Juan Carlos Guerra Zambrano (member of the Spanish opposition) and Jose Manuel Serrano said: "Spain will channel all efforts in Europe to bring about an end to the situation in the area."

Mr. de Carvajal, a Socialist, told reporters that his country's Jan. 17 establishment of diplomatic ties with Israel will strengthen Spain's hand in pushing forward the Middle East peace process.

"After our talks with Jordanian officials a strong feeling has developed (among Jordanian officials) that Spain is in a better position to participate in and to push forward the Middle East peace process since Madrid has relations with both Israel and Jordan," Mr. de Carvajal told the conference.

According to analysts, Spain has gained more prominence in the Arab World in general and in Jordan in particular after it entered the 10-member European Community group on Jan. 1 and set up diplomatic ties with Israel.

## Professional associations condemn U.S. raids on Libya

Presidents, council members organise protest march to American, British embassies

By Salamah B. Ne'matt  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Professional associations in Jordan strongly condemned the American attack on Libya Tuesday and called for the adoption of "punitive measures" against the United States on the local and pan-Arab levels.

In a meeting called by the presidents of professional associations in the Kingdom and attended by association council members, the meeting also condemned Britain for its role in providing assistance to the United States in carrying out the raids on Tripoli and Benghazi.

After two hours of deliberations between association presidents and council members, the meeting decided to organise a march noon Wednesday. The march is to start from the Professional Associations' complex in Shmeisani to the American Embassy, near the Third Circle, and then on to the British Embassy at Third Circle to deliver a protest to both embassies in protest against the attack on Libya. The march would be limited to association presidents and council members, who are expected to number about 100 people.

Associations' presidents said that the march would be cancelled if stopped by the police. President of the Bar Association Hussein Mijeli said he was going to meet with Interior Minister Hassan Kayed on Wednesday morning to inform him about the march.

Mr. Mijeli criticised Arab governments for "bypassing the principle of Arab unity," and said that this attitude had "encouraged the United States to carry out the attack." He stressed that his strong criticism of the United States emanated from "the principle of solidarity with the Arab people in Libya and not solidarity with its leadership."

Mr. Mijeli called on the government "to reassess its position and rethink its strategy on the basis of Arab solidarity." He called on Arab states to "sever all relations with the state that commits terrorism in the name of fighting terrorism and threatens the security of the whole region." He also said that the United States "should be treated as enemy number one" of the Arab World.

Mr. Mahmoud Al Kayed, president of the Jordanian Press Association, endorsed the punitive measures proposed against the United States and said that Washington had carried out "a pre-meditated criminal aggression" against the Arab Nation. Mr. Kayed said that Jordan "should make it clear to the world that it is against this American gunboat diplomacy and aggression against mosty civilian people."

Dr. Hassan Khreis, president of the Jordanian Medical Association criticised Arab governments for their "weak response to the American attack." He said that all possible measures against the United States should be taken "in order to stop such an aggression from being repeated."

"We have to insist one way or the other on our people's right to express their anger," Dr. Khreis said. "We have to call for making American interests unsafe... they (Americans) should not feel safe to carry out similar attacks," he added.

Mr. Ibrahim Abu Ayyash, president of the Jordanian Engineers Association also spoke at meeting and said that the elected associations, which represent 30,000 citizens, intend to exercise their right "to express their feelings against the attack within existing limitations." He was referring to government opposition to the scheduled march.

The meeting also approved a decision to organise a public rally in protest against the American attack to be held within the next two days. They also called for boycotting American goods as well as suspending all kinds of cooperation with the United States within the professional associations in the Kingdom.

President of the Agricultural Engineers Association Tareq Al Tal said that the aggression against Libya was "an aggression against the Arab World... it should not pass without a proper response."

Several association council members described the American action as a "barbaric demonstration of wanton terror," and "revealed the true nature of American designs in the Arab World."

One council member from the Bar Association made a proposal to reject "any American mediation in efforts to solve the Arab-Israeli conflict." The proposal was endorsed by several association's presidents, but the debate on the proposal was cut short by another proposal to sever diplomatic relations with Washington. However, association presidents stressed the need to adopt measures "which are feasible and liable to be implemented in the existing circumstances."

Some council members attending the meeting proposed a media campaign to urge people to boycott American products, but the proposal did not gain much support.

Also attending the meeting at the Professional Associations' Complex were Jordan Writers' Association president Khaled Karaki, the Pharmacists' association president, Ghaleb Sabarini and council members from the vets and dentists associations.

## Five die in 2 road accidents

AMMAN (J.T.) — Five people were killed and several others were injured in two road accidents which occurred on the Amman-Madaba highway and on the Amman-Zarqa highway on Monday.

A report in Al Rai Arabic daily newspaper said that the first accident, which caused the death of two people, resulted from a collision between two buses due to wrong overtaking. A mini-bus coming from Madaba to Amman overtook a number of small cars and hit a larger bus heading towards Madaba from Amman resulting in the death of the mini-bus driver and his father who was sitting next to him. Several passengers in the mini-bus were hurt.

The second accident, which killed three people, took place on the Amman-Zarqa road and involved a small car heading towards Zarqa, a bus and a fuel tanker. According to the report, the car was speeding along the highway when the driver lost control over the vehicle and it hit the side of the bus. The car then hurtled across the other side of the road where it collided with an oncoming tanker heading towards Amman. All those killed, including the driver, were in the car.

## Haj Hassan meets Jordanian expatriates working in Qatar

DOHA (Petra) — Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Al Haj Hassan held talks with representatives of the Jordanian community living in Qatar, during a meeting held at the Jordanian Embassy in Doha. At the meeting, discussion focused on the achievements and resolutions issued by the 'First Jordanian Expatriates' Conference which was held in Amman last summer.

The minister and the Jordanians also discussed a number of issues concerning Jordanian expatriates. The minister received several suggestions and heard remarks concerning the first conference and the projected second conference which is scheduled for July this summer. Jordanian Ambassador to Qatar Khaled Obiedat was present at the meeting.

Qatari newspapers published Tuesday gave prominence to Mr. Haj Hassan's visit and his talks with Qatari leaders on labour-related matters and on Qatar's cooperation with Jordan. The papers were unanimous in their call for further cooperation between the two brotherly countries.

Mr. Haj Hassan, who arrived in Doha on Monday from Kuwait, met with the emir of Qatar and conveyed to him a verbal message from His Majesty King Hussein. The message dealt with bilateral relations, current Arab affairs and the Palestine question, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, reported. The minister is currently on a tour of Gulf states to meet officials and to talk to Jordanian workers employed in these states about the forthcoming conference and their condition and requests.

### Labour minister arrives in UAE

Later Tuesday Mr. Haj Hassan arrived in Al 'Ain in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) where he conveyed a verbal message to its president Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahayan dealing with Jordanian-UAE relations and issues of common concern.

During his stay in UAE Mr. Haj Hassan will meet with officials and hold talks with representatives of the Jordanian community.

## Libya fires missiles at U.S. facility in Italy

(Continued from page 1)

"Unfortunately, as is evidenced by the aggressive action against Libya, this warning was not heeded in Washington. In effect, the (Reagan) administration itself has made it impossible at the present time to hold the planned meeting at the level of foreign ministers."

In London, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher defended the U.S. raid against Libya and said it was inconceivable she would have refused Washington permission to use its British-based bombers.

"If one always refuses to take any risks because of the consequences, then the terrorist governments will win and one can only cringe before them," Mrs. Thatcher told a tense House of Commons.

At times shouting to make herself heard above the jeers of opponents, Mrs. Thatcher contended that the United States was acting within its "rights of self-defence" under the United Nations Charter in attacking Libya.

She said she had independent evidence that Col. Qadhafi was responsible for "terrorist attacks" and planned new ones.

Socialist and centrist opponents said that Mrs. Thatcher has endangered Britain, damaged the West European alliance and bolstered the Libyan leader by associating himself with the U.S. raid in giving permission for the use of British-based U.S. F-111 fighter-bombers.

Libya has called on Arab nations to act against the United States and Britain.

The raids on Tripoli and Benghazi caused heavy damage and several civilian aircraft were destroyed at Benghazi's airport, Libyan Radio said.

The radio called for Jihad (holy war) against the United States and urged the Arab World to take up arms against Americans everywhere.

Tripoli, a city of one million people, remained tense during the day, with the airport closed and electricity cut in some districts.

Workers painted hospital windows green, to block out light in the event of further attacks.

Rome airport authorities said they had been notified through air traffic control in Malta that Libya had closed its air space and all commercial flights were cancelled.

At the United Nations, Libya called for an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the American attacks.

A U.N. spokesman said council members were to confer privately on the request. The 15-nation body was expected to begin its consideration of the crisis later in the day.

Libyan Radio reported that Libyan air defences shot down at least 20 U.S. warplanes involved in Tuesday's attack but there was no comment on the report from officials in Washington.

The U.S. attack was waged by 18 British-based U.S. air force F-111 bombers which joined with 15 A-6 and A-7 U.S. navy attack jets, based on carriers in the Mediterranean, according to U.S. Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger.

He said one air force F-111 and its two-man crew were unaccounted for after the bombing ended. He and other Pentagon officials refused to say the missing plane had been shot down.

Libyan Radio said three U.S. planes were hit and the crewmen of one jet were killed on the ground by Libyan citizens after their plane was downed.

The French embassy in Tripoli was damaged during the U.S. attack, a Foreign Ministry official said in Paris.

The official said no embassy staff were injured in the air strikes and had no details of the extent of the damage to the building.

Several embassies other than the French were reported to have suffered damage. These included the Iranian, Swiss, Finnish and Japanese missions.

France said it had refused use of its air space to American fighter planes headed on the bombing raid of Libya.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman, speaking at a briefing, said France had been informed in advance of the American intention to attack Libya, but he did not divulge how much in advance France received the information.

The statement said: "The American intervention which took place last night against Libya was decided by the American government. Informed of the intentions of the government of the United States, France refused to allow its air space to be used by American planes. It (France) deplores the intolerable escalation of terrorism which has led to an action of reprisals which in itself renews the chain of violence."

(Continued from page 1)

barbarous act of international state terrorism," United News of India reported.

The ministers also called for an urgent session of the United Nations Security Council to consider the "grave situation," UN said, quoting Non-Aligned sources.

In Islamabad, Pakistani Foreign Minister Shahbazadeh Yaqub Khan condemned the U.S. action. Mr. Khan, speaking at Islamabad airport before leaving for the New Delhi meeting, said the attack violated the United Nations Charter.

"Pakistan joins its voice with those of all nations committed to the supremacy of international law for the maintenance of peace and security," he said.

In The Hague, Dutch Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek, current president of the EC Council of Ministers, said he deplored the U.S. attack on Libya.

In a statement released by the Dutch Foreign Ministry, Mr. Van den Broek said he was particularly disturbed that the attack came immediately after an emergency meeting on Monday of ministers from the 12 community countries. The ministers urged a search for a diplomatic solution to the U.S.-Libya conflict to avoid a military escalation.

"It is a slap in the face for Europe," said one Dutch official.

Neutral Austria said military force would not solve the problems between Libya and the United States and called for a return to peaceful methods.

France said that European states should decide on an appropriate response if Libya carried out its threats against southern European countries, specifically Italy and Spain.

In the first French comment on the U.S. air strikes, the Foreign Affairs Ministry said: "The American intervention overnight against Libya was decided by the American government."

"Informed of the intentions of the United States government, France refused the overflight of its territory by the American aircraft. It deplores that the intolerable escalation of terrorism has led to an action of reprisals which itself re-launches the chain of violence."

In Bonn, West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl criticised Washington's use of military force against Libya but said he had sympathy for Washington's motives.

"We do not advise use of force," Dr. Kohl told a news conference. "Force is not a very promising way of dealing with this."

But he said it was "understandable" that the United States had decided to take retaliatory action against Libyan targets as Americans had been the chief victims of what he described as violence supported by Tripoli.

Japan expressed grave concern over the U.S. air strikes and reported that its embassy in Tripoli had been damaged in the raid.

Australia, a close ally of the United States, urged Washington and Tripoli to suspend hostilities.

New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange pleaded for restraint and told a news conference his concern was for stability in what seemed to be an inherently unstable region.

In Oslo, Norwegian Foreign Minister Svem Stray said while in Washington last week he had advised the Americans against attacking Libyan targets. He echoed Mr. Lange's call for restraint, but added that Washington's action should be seen in the context of Libya's support of "international terrorism" aimed at the U.S.

The Swiss foreign ministry said windows in the residence of its ambassador in Tripoli were damaged in the air raid but no one was hurt. It declined to make a statement on the raid ahead of a cabinet meeting set for Wednesday.

Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans said the European foreign ministers "had very little influence on the Americans" and that he regretted the attack.

Portuguese Foreign Minister Pedro Pires de Miranda said "escalation is not the solution."

Turkey voiced disapproval at the U.S. attack and called for international cooperation against terrorism.

"Turkey, which firmly believes in peace and peaceful means should not be ignored for solving problems between Libya and the United States and called for a return to peaceful methods."

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## Jordan Times

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 Board of Directors: **JUMA A. HAMMAD**, **RAJA ELISSA**, **MOHAMMAD AMAD**, **MAHMOUD AL KAYED**  
 Editor: **GEORGE S. BAWATMEH**

Senior Editor: **RAMI G. KHOURI**

Editorial and advertising offices: **Jordan Press Foundation**

University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan

Telephone: 666320, 666365 Telex: 21497 ALRAJJO

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### Confusion, hopefully, is over

WIDESPREAD confusion over settling citizens' telephone bills has now ended after some big headaches for both the Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) and its subscribers. The TCC recently issued final warnings to hundreds of telephone subscribers demanding the immediate settlement of their 1985 telephone bills by yesterday or their telephones would be disconnected. This triggered a public outcry and a deluge of calls to the TCC headquarters protesting against the measure. The protesters, who had receipts proving they had already paid their bills, had to be satisfied with apologies from the TCC that there had been a "computer blunder." Many subscribers had actually paid their bills through the Housing Bank which may have either failed to deliver the dues or to notify the TCC of payments, or the problem may have arisen at the TCC if payments via the Housing Bank were not registered.

This regrettable confusion seems to have ended following a TCC statement clarifying the affair yesterday. But the problem may not be over if the present procedures for paying telephone bills are not rectified or improved to avoid such confusion and wasted time. There is no point sending out warnings to the public only to issue apologies later. The fact that the bills had been settled through the Housing Bank's different branches in the country and had not been registered at the TCC proves that there is at least a hiccup, if not inefficiency, in the present system which necessitates an overall change.

While we sympathise with the TCC for having to grapple with the problem of collecting overdue payments estimated at JD 5.5 million, it nonetheless seems clear that the present system of collection is not working. Subscribers' payments have to be collected in a better and more efficient manner so that further complications may be avoided and public interest safeguarded.

#### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: And now, who is the terrorist?

THE United States has been leading a hostile campaign against Libya and urging the European countries, her partners in the NATO alliance, to follow suit and join in new adventures against the Libyan territory. Washington is pursuing this course of action under the pretext of combating international terrorism, but it seems that it had been the first and foremost nation on earth to encourage terrorism and to confront other people's will and struggle for freedom and human rights. The United States was the first to use chemical weapons in Vietnam against the civilian population, the first to use atomic power to attack other nations, the first country to hijack a plane and the strongest supporter of the atrocities and inhuman practices committed by Israel and South Africa against people under their rule. There is a long list of actions committed by the United States that prove beyond any doubt that it is the United States that is leading terrorism around the world, helping an aggressive state like Israel to carry out air raids against innocent people, demolishing homes and schools, and hospitals. The United States has not provided a single proof that it is fighting terrorism, and at the same time continues to brag about its concern to rid the world from terror and terrorists. It is regrettable to see Britain and Holland supporting Washington in its evil actions and wrong policies against Libya, because any new aggression will leave no room for further delaying the explosion and a configuration that will be difficult to extinguish, and consequences hard to bear.

### Al Dustour: Not all EC members were wise

THE Western European Foreign Ministers have refused to join the United States in its adventure against Libya, thus proving to be free from American influence and pressure. Their decision taken at a meeting held in the Hague on Monday, reflects wisdom and clear vision of the situation. The Europeans, although they are partners with the United States in the NATO alliance, are determined not to play to the American tunes and refuse to join in aggression on another independent country. The Europeans do not want to threaten security and peace in the Mediterranean and pave the way for insecurity in Europe. The European foreign ministers have therefore taken an implied decision deploring any United States aggression on Libya or other countries in the Mediterranean region. Of course, the Arabs would have liked the Europeans to openly condemn American actions but they do understand that the Europeans are not in a position to take a further step at present, in view of their ties with the Americans and their mutual interests with them. But the Europeans can later exert efforts to encourage the United States to be more reasonable with the Arabs and more balanced in their policies with regard to the Middle East issues.

### Sawt Al Shaab: King's call for solidarity

THE Arab region is currently facing serious developments and call for immediate all out action before it becomes too late to do anything. The Arab World in fact is now at a crossroads and at a loss, unable to decide what is to be done in the face of the challenges and serious threats by the common enemy. Amidst all this, King Hussein made an appeal to the Arabs to stand together in solidarity and unified ranks to confront the danger. He said that the Arabs have to rise to the level of responsibility and try to put into practice the various slogans they have been raising all the time, and to avoid side disputes that distract attention and dissipate efforts. His call on the Arabs was to urge them to wake up and to take steps to deal with these serious developments and end their differences before tackling their chronic problems.

# Middle East exchange rates: Sink or swim?

By Riad Khouri

IN a region where practically everybody travels, exports, consumes imported goods or depends on remittances or loans from abroad, exchange rates and their fluctuation are crucial. In the American midwest or the English midlands, a sharp rise or fall in the dollar or sterling against foreign currencies may not be a matter of life or death, but for people in the Middle East the foreign exchange rate is something which everybody from housewives to board chairman looks at very closely.

The recent upheaval in the region's finances and its shift from affluence to penury has had an unsettling effect on the currencies of various Middle East states. In Egypt, rumours are circulating of an imminent flotation of the pound. (For the uninitiated, a floating currency is one which seeks its own value on the foreign exchange market, with minimal interference from the monetary authorities). At present the country has a multi-tiered foreign exchange system, and Egyptian official sources spoke of reverting to a single exchange rate, but added that this could only be implemented over a period of several years because of the impact on inflation.

Egypt's various creditors have pressed for foreign exchange reform. In particular, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) is holding up \$1.5 billion worth of credits until things start to change, and the Americans (who provide Egypt with more than \$2 billion of annual aid) are also putting on the pressure. In general, they both advocate freely floating exchange rates — come what may — while the Egyptians are scared of the inflationary consequences of such a move.

But here Egypt and its creditors may be on two different wavelengths. The current U.S. administration, the IMF and a lot of others in the West are advocates of a new *laissez-faire*, which calls for governments to stay out of the market place and leave prices, etc., to adjust as freely as possible. Less public sector involvement in the economy seems to be working in a West which is enjoying tolerable growth and low inflation (but which still has a lot of unemployment). As for the Third World, its problems get worse and they seem to defy a cure along Western lines.

Yet, many in the developing states discuss and practise economics

as if the ideas of the rich countries were applicable to poorer areas. Problems of foreign exchange are a case in point. The trend in the West is increasingly to let exchange rates float freely, and attempts to prevent them from doing so have often proven terribly expensive and inefficient. But a developing country, with problems, which lets its currency float may end up watching it sink. For such an economy, a fall in the price of the local currency means that imports become more expensive. Insofar as these are staples (or semi-luxuries to which people are becoming accustomed as their living standards rise) trouble may be in store.

And trouble is what Egypt doesn't need these days. After the recent riots in Cairo, the government is going to be very reluctant to make any changes which will hit the standards of living of the poor. But how long can Egypt postpone economic reform? The way out here may be to introduce changes very gradually, although this may not be to the taste of the Americans and the IMF. Meanwhile, Egyptian workers are flooding back from the Gulf and Saudi Arabia and putting

more pressure on an already weak economy. In a strong, stable and secure society, the government could introduce drastic changes and still keep things under control. This is what has been happening in many Western countries where monetarism is throwing into reverse the trend of the 60's towards greater public sector involvement in the economy. The millions of unemployed in the U.S., U.K. and elsewhere are not going to riot and threaten public order. But in the weaker poverty-stricken states of the Third World, a dose of strong economic medicine may tear a country apart.

The Turks have also been having problems with foreign exchange. Ankara-based writer David Bradsher reported late last month that "the central bank's decision to devalue the lira by 5.2 percent against the Deutsch mark sent shivers of alarm through Turkey's financial system." Similar moves have also taken place or are contemplated in Syria, Oman and one or two other countries in the Gulf. In the final analysis, no Middle East currency is going to be immune. The only question is how orderly such devaluations will be.

The general trend in the region has been towards foreign exchange liberalisation, during the past decade or so, of strong Middle East currencies such as, for example, the Jordanian dinar. But with the region going into slump, this process will be reversed bringing with it devaluation and inflation.

The decline in the foreign exchange rate of the Lebanese pound provides an example of how a freely traded Third World currency's collapse can lead to acute inflation. Recent figures may be disputed, but you don't have to be an economist or central banker to see how fast shop prices are going up in Beirut. Can something be done about this? Barring a political settlement in Lebanon and the re-establishment of law and order, the answer must be no. Tinkering with the value of the pound is like giving aspirin to a man with double pneumonia. His fever might go down but the root causes of the illness remain.

Paradoxically, Lebanon may be in a stronger position than Egypt. For a start, Lebanon has a higher standard of living (whereas pushing Egyptian consumption down may drive a lot of people per-

manently close to the level of subsistence). Second, the Lebanese economy is more flexible than Egypt's. People can adapt better in Lebanon, as exemplified by the good export and other business being done in the north and east of the country. Finally, Lebanon has no foreign debt to speak of, while Egypt owes the Americans alone \$30 billion. This means that nobody is going to dictate terms to Lebanon in the same way as Egypt. Getting mixed up with the Americans and the IMF is dangerous. The U.S. doesn't care much about Egyptian economic conditions and the bureaucrats and professors who formulate the concepts and theories which the Americans apply to the Third World are often dangerously ignorant. Policies which worked in the U.S. (or even in parts of Latin America which are firmly under the American thumb) may be worse than meaningless in a place like Egypt. Anyway, there, in Lebanon and throughout the region more economic trouble is on the way.

Riad Khouri is a Beirut-based economic columnist. He contributed the above article to the Jordan Times.

## 1985 was bloodiest year on record for terrorism

NEW YORK (AP) — In ordering military raids against Libya, U.S. President Ronald Reagan claimed he had clear evidence that the North African nation was behind many international terrorist incidents.

Last year was the bloodiest on record for terrorist attacks around the world. And 1986 has started out just as deadly. Here is a chronology of major events:

### 1985

Jan. 1 — American priest Rev. Lawrence Jenko is abducted in west Beirut, Lebanon. Other kidnappings follow. By April 1986, six Americans, eight Frenchmen, three Britons are believed in hands of Islamic Jihad.

Jan. 5 — Car bomb damages U.S. military building near Brussels. Belgian group, fighting Communist Cells, claims responsibility.

Jan. 25 — Gen. Rene Audran, in charge of French arms sales, is shot dead near Paris. French terrorist group Direct Action claims responsibility.

Feb. 1 — Defence industrialist Ernest Zimmerman is killed in Munich, West Germany. German terrorist Red Army faction claims responsibility.

Feb. 2 — Bombing at bar near U.S. military base in Greece injures 78, including 57 Americans.

March 8 — Car bomb in Beirut kills 80 near home of Shiite Muslim cleric. American officials deny press reports blaming Lebanese group trained by U.S. CIA.

April 12 — Outside Madrid, Spain, bomb explodes at restaurant frequented by U.S. servicemen. Killing 18 Spaniards, wounding 82, including 14 Americans. Islamic Jihad claims responsibility.

May 10-11 — Exploding transistor radios and other booby traps, believed planted by Sikh terrorists, kill more than 80 across north India.

May 12 — Car packed with dynamite explodes in crowded street in Tehran, Iran, killing 12 and wounding 35. Deadbeat of several bombings in 1985. Authorities blame counter-revolutionaries.

May 14 — Two dozen Tamil separatist gunmen massacre about 150 civilians in Anuradhapura, Sri Lanka.

June 14-30 — Lebanese Shiite Muslims hijack TWA airliner over the Mediterranean, divert it to Beirut, where they kill a passenger, a U.S. serviceman. Hostages freed after 17 days.

June 19 — Bomb explodes at Frankfurt, West Germany, airport terminal, killing three and wounding 42.

June 19 — Leftist Salvadoran guerrillas spray a San Salvador cafe with machine-gun fire, killing 13, including four U.S. marines.

June 23 — Air-India Boeing 747 plunges into Atlantic, killing all 329 aboard. A Sikh terrorist bomb is suspected.

Aug. 1 — Car bomb at U.S. air base in Frankfurt kills two Americans and wounds 20 Americans and Germans.

Aug. 17 — Car bomb blast kills 50 outside supermarket in Christian east Beirut.

Sept. 3 — Grenades wound 18 British tourists in hotel lobby in Athens, Greece.

Sept. 16 — Grenades wound 38, including nine Americans, in Rome cafe. Abu Nidal's group suspected.

Sept. 25 — Bomb kills one, wounds 14 at British Airways office in Rome. Abu Nidal group suspected.

### 1986

Jan. 21 — Car bomb explodes near east Beirut office of Christian

Falange Party, killing 22. First in series of such bombings that kill at least 30 more.

Feb. 3 — Bomb explodes on Champs-Elysees in Paris, wounding eight. Arab group claims responsibility. Begins string of Paris bombings in stores and shopping malls in which two are killed and 41 wounded.

Feb. 6 — Suspected Basque terrorists, throwing grenades and firing machine guns, kill Spanish Vice Adm. Cristobal Colon Y Carvajal in Madrid.

Feb. 21 — Peruvian leftist guerrillas toss dynamite from speeding cars at U.S. and other embassies, government offices and political party headquarters. No one reported hurt.

Feb. 28 — Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme is shot dead on a downtown Stockholm street. Killing remains unsolved.

March 12 — Bomb planted by Afghan guerrillas explodes on bus in city of Herat, killing eight civilians. Afghan government reports.

March 29 — Alleged Sikh terrorists fire submachine guns at Hindu villagers in India's Punjab state, killing at least 10. Similar attack one day earlier killed nine.

April 2 — Bomb explodes in passenger cabin of TWA jetliner over Greece, killing four Americans.

April 5 — Bomb explodes in West Berlin discotheque, killing an American soldier and a Turkish woman and injuring 230 others, including 63 Americans. Arab or West German terrorists are suspected.

Sept. 30 — Four Soviet diplomats are kidnapped in west Beirut. One is killed and other three released. Little-known Islamic Liberation Organisation claims responsibility.

Oct. 7-9 — Palestinian hijackers seize Achille Lauro cruise ship in Mediterranean. One American passenger killed. Hijackers surrender in Egypt. U.S. warplanes force them down in Sicily aboard Egyptian airliner and they are taken into Italian custody.

Nov. 6 — Colombian leftist guerrillas seize hostages at justice palace in Bogota. Army storms palace. About 100 hostages and guerrillas die.

Nov. 23 — Egyptian jetliner hijacked over Mediterranean, lands in Malta. Hijackers shoot several passengers. Egyptian commandos storm plane, which catches fire. Final death toll: 60.

Nov. 24 — Car bomb at U.S. military shopping centre in Frankfurt wounds 35.

Dec. 23 — Bomb at shopping centre near Durban, South Africa, kills 5 and wounds 48. Alleged black rebel of African National Congress is later convicted in case.

Dec. 27 — Terrorists attack waiting passengers at Rome and Vienna airport terminals. Twenty die, including four terrorists. Abu Nidal group blamed.

## How U.S. justified attack

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Article 51 of the United Nations Charter, invoked Monday night by President Reagan, recognises the inherent right of self-defence in the event of an armed attack, until the Security Council takes measures to maintain peace and security.

A country that exercises its right of self-defence under Article 51 is required to report the fact immediately to the Security Council.

The United States did so soon after it attacked Libyan targets last month in retaliation for Libya's firing of missiles at U.S. planes flying over the disputed Gulf of Sirte.

Article 51 says:

## Air attack on Libya originated from U.S. largest 'air carrier'

By Larry Thorson  
The Associated Press

LONDON — By using U.S. air force bases in Britain as a launching pad for Tuesday's attack on Libya, President Ronald Reagan focused attention on a potent relic of World War II bomber commands.

The question of who controls the bases — never answered in public in full detail — was expected to face Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher Tuesday afternoon in parliament.

The opposition Labour Party, which wants U.S. nuclear bases removed from Britain, is likely to demand a thorough explanation of Britain's role in the attack.

Sometimes called just another U.S. aircraft carrier, Britain is home to about 30,000 American military personnel, about 300 combat aircraft, seven major operational air bases, one working base for nuclear-tipped cruise missiles and another cruise base under construction.

The F-111 fighter-bombers that bombed Libya in coordination with U.S. navy jets from aircraft carriers in the Mediterranean are

capable of carrying a wide range of nuclear weapons. With the cruise missiles recently deployed in Britain and other West European countries, they are a major arm of U.S. nuclear forces abroad.

The U.S. air force keeps about 150 of the swing-wing supersonic planes at two bases in England — the 48th tactical fighter wing at Lakenheath and the 20th tactical fighter wing at Upper Heyford.

In addition to those fighter-bomber versions of the F-111, bases in Britain hold 12 of the Raven version of the plane, which is dedicated to electronic warfare.

The F-111 bases are among 64 U.S. installations in Britain, according to a list published by the Ministry of Defence in 1983.

When the U.S. military presence became a major political issue with the approaching deployment of cruise missiles.

The question of control bedeviled Mrs. Thatcher's government then as the opposition argued for a "dual-key" arrangement in which Britain would have to approve any U.S. decision to launch cruise missiles.

But then-Defence Secretary Michael Heseltine said dual-key

control would be expensive and unnecessary. He said it also implied that Britain did not trust the United States as leader of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.

The U.S. air bases, most of which date from World War II, when the U.S. air force and the Royal Air Force bombed Nazi-held Europe from Britain, are officially listed as RAF bases, though one seldom sees British uniforms after passing their main gates.

Outside the gates one seldom sees U.S. uniforms, for the military personnel are instructed to avoid suggesting a dominant U.S. military role.

Over the weekend, the U.S. air force in Britain was reinforced with additional KC-10 tanker planes for aerial refuelling. There was speculation that they would be used to help the F-111s fly to Libya, but air force spokesmen said they were only part of a NATO manoeuvre and rejected speculation about an attack on Libya.

British officials, speaking on condition of anonymity, said Mrs. Thatcher was reluctant to permit the use of British bases for attacks

on Libya. But in Washington, Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger said Britain had given approval for the bases.

### F-111 bomber

The U.S. air force F-111 fighter-bombers based in Britain and used along with navy jets in the attack against Libya are potent weapons in all kinds of weather.

The 75-foot-long aircraft can attack at altitudes ranging from tree-top level to more than 60,000 feet at supersonic speeds.

Made by General Dynamics Co., they are manned by a pilot and a navigator and are capable of carrying up to 11,250 kgs of bombs and missiles.

They have a range of more than 3,000 miles with external fuel tanks, but can be refuelled in the air for longer missions.

The swing-wing planes — the hinged wings are swept back at high speed — are equipped with an automatic, terrain-following radar system that flies the aircraft at a fixed height following the earth's contours.

The radar guides the aircraft into valleys and over mountains, day or night, regardless of weather conditions.

## U.S. ties with Libya deteriorated steadily

WASHINGTON (Agencies) —

The bombing of Tripoli by U.S. planes follows years of acrimony, threats and even skirmishes between the United States and Libya.

Following is a brief chronology of major incidents leading up to Tuesday's American air strikes on Libya:

December 2, 1979 — people chanting support for Iran's Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini attacks and sets fire to U.S. embassy in Tripoli.

February 6, 1980 — U.S. virtually closes down its embassy following attacks on two French missions in Tripoli.

April-May 1980 — U.S. expels Libyan diplomats amid alleged efforts to intimidate Libyan students in U.S. and murder of Libyans in Europe.

May 6, 1981 — U.S. government closes down Libyan People's Bureau (embassy) in Washington and expels staff, accusing it of conduct contrary to internationally accepted standards of diplomatic behaviour.

August 19, 1981 — Two U.S. F-14s shoot down two Soviet-built Libyan SU-22s over Gulf of Sidra declared by Libya as territorial waters. U.S. claims gulf is international waters and that Libyan planes fired first. Libya also says two U.S. planes were downed in the clash.

November 1981 — Western reports surface alleging that Libya had sent "hit teams" to North

Libya to assassinate President Reagan. Vice-President George Bush and other top officials. Government beefs up security around public buildings including the White House.

December 11, 1981 — U.S. restricts use of American passports for travel to Libya.

March 10, 1982 — U.S. government announces ban on imports of Libyan crude oil and exports controls on U.S.-origin goods intended for export to Libya.

ina in December. Twenty people died in the incidents including five Americans.

Reagan announces new economic sanctions against Libya 11 days after the attacks on the two airports. Virtually all trade is banned and U.S. citizens are barred from granting loans to the Tripoli government.

Reagan also orders home American working in Libya and bans travel to the Arab state.

March 24-25 — Libya fires missiles at U.S. aircraft in the Gulf of

were in contact with people likely to attack American interests. Libya denies the accusation.

April 9 — President Reagan calls Qadhafi the "mad dog of the Middle East." He claims Libya is a suspect in the discotheque attack and the airliner bombing.

West Germany expels two Libyan diplomats accusing them of activities incompatible with their diplomatic status but says they were not linked with the discotheque bombing.

April 10 — Spain recalls its ambassador in Libya for consultations after Qadhafi was quoted by the Libyan News Agency JANA as saying his country would hit military targets in nations with U.S. military bases if Libya was attacked by the Americans.

The U.S. aircraft carrier Coral Sea leaves Spain and joins the carrier America in the Mediterranean.

April 12 — Washington dispatches special envoy Vernon Walters to consult European allies as U.S. warships gather north of Tripoli.

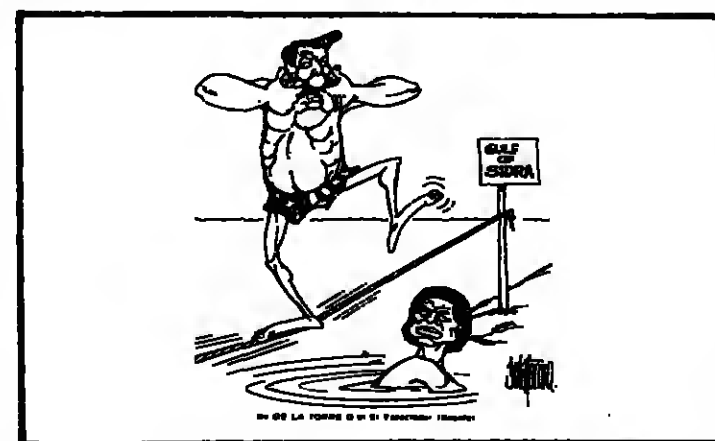
April 13 — Libya issues a statement saying it opposes all terrorist operations and calling for Arab support if it is attacked by the United States.

April 14 — European Community foreign ministers meet in emergency session in an attempt to defuse the confrontation between Reagan and Qadhafi. They announce an arms ban on Libya and restrictions on the movements of Libyan diplomats and nationals.

Libya says it has singled out U.S. nuclear bases in Europe for retaliation if attacked. Qadhafi said suicide squads are ready to attack the United States.

April 15 — Libya is hit by U.S. air strikes.

The White House says Libya bears direct responsibility for the West Berlin discotheque blast and that there is clear evidence it is planning further attacks. But presidential spokesman Larry Speakes says there is "no direct evidence" linking Tripoli with the airliner bomb. Reagan tells the U.S. people: "Today we have done what we had to do if necessary we shall do it again."



February 1983 — U.S. sends four AWACS radar planes to Egypt amid reports of an alleged Libyan military build-up near its border with Sudan. U.S. claims F-14s jets chase off two Libyan Mig-23s that approached the carrier Nimitz near the Gulf of Sidra.

March, 1984 — U.S. export controls expand to bar future exports to Libya's Ras Lanuf petrochemical complex. U.S. sends two AWACS to Egypt, fearing what Washington describes as Libyan threats to Sudan.

June 4, 1985 — U.S. expels Libyan diplomat attached to the Libyan mission to the United Nations, alleging he was involved in Libyan-directed plot against Libyan dissidents in the U.S.

January, 1986 — President Reagan moves to isolate Libya after accusing its leader, Muammar Qadhafi of sponsoring "international terrorism" and harbouring the Palestinian Abu Nidal group, blamed by the U.S. for attacks on airports in Rome and Vie-

Sirte during U.S. military manoeuvres in the area. The U.S. "retaliates" by launching missile attacks on Libyan patrol boats and a land-based missile site at Sirte. Libya first announced in 1973 that it considered all the gulf to be part of its territorial waters. But U.S. naval ships or warplanes had entered it seven times since 1981.

Washington claimed the Gulf of Sirte, outside Libya's 12-mile territorial limit, was international waters.

April 2 — A bomb explodes on a U.S. airliner over Greece. Four people, including a baby girl, are sucked to their death through a hole in the plane. A Lebanon-based group claims responsibility.

April 5 — A bomb in a West Berlin discotheque used by U.S. servicemen kills an American soldier and a Turkish woman, and injures more than 200 people. A West German guerrilla group claims responsibility.

France orders two Libyan diplomats to leave, charging that they

هكذا من الامم



# Libya: A tiny country turned superpower target

TRIPOLI (R)—Libya is an Arab, oil-rich country in North Africa which has frequently taken a hard-line stance within the OPEC oil producer group and the Arab World since Colonel Muammar Qadhafi took power in a coup in 1969.

These are the key facts about the country:

Population: 3.22 million (mid-1982 official estimate). Islam of the Sunni sect is the state religion. Area: 1,755,500 sq km. Libya is bounded by the Mediterranean to the north, Egypt and Sudan to the east, and Algeria and Tunisia to the west, and Chad to the south.

Capital: Tripoli (population 980,000).

Armed forces: 73,000 (selective conscription). Army 58,000, including armoured, missile and artillery battalions.

Navy: 6,500, six Soviet submarines, one large combat vessel, 24 surface and coastal patrol craft.

Air force: 8,500, some 535 combat aircraft, 42 helicopters. Reserves: 40,000 militia, 10,000 paramilitary. (Source: International Institute for Strategic Studies, 1985-86).

Economy: The discovery of oil in the 1950s made Libya one of the world's top 10 exporters a decade later. Concessions were granted to U.S., British, French and other foreign companies in 1955. In the 1970s Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi set out to use oil wealth to revolutionise the economy and by end-1982 had nationalised 70 per cent of the oil industry.

An oil glut and 1982 U.S. embargo on Libyan oil cut output from two million barrels a day (bpd) in 1979 to 800,000 in 1983, when revenue was half the 1981 level of \$22 billion. Its current OPEC

(Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) output quota is 990,000 bpd.

Much of the revenue went into industrial and agricultural projects. Six oil refineries were built after 1970 and three more were planned to come on stream in the mid-1980s, bringing total refining capacity to one million barrels per day.

The most ambitious project is the "Great man-made river," costing an estimated \$11 billion, to pump four million cubic feet of water from underground natural reservoirs from the southeastern Sahara desert to the north.

Since 1980 Libya's oil earnings have dropped by 40 per cent and a further drop is expected this year once the effects of falling world oil prices start to be reflected in lower revenues for Libya from the oil companies.

Libya is sitting on estimated oil reserves of 21.1 billion barrels. At current output rates Libya's oil should not run out for another 52 years.

Recent history: Libya gained independence on September 24, 1951 after a decade of British and French administration, as a federal monarchy of three regions: under King Muhammad Idris.

In 1953 it joined the Arab League and signed a 20-year treaty with Britain granting it military bases in return for financial help. It signed a similar treaty with Washington.

On September 1, 1969, Qadhafi, then a 27-year-old army officer, led a military coup which deposed Idris and set up a Revolutionary Command Council (RCC).

In 1971 the Arab Socialist Union, the only permitted political party, was formed. In 1975,

it set up a 618-member general national congress, which became the General People's Congress (GPC) in 1976.

A year later, the RCC was dissolved and the council of ministers replaced by a 26-member general people's committee. In 1979 Qadhafi resigned as GPC secretary-general to devote more time to revolutionary work and the council was reduced to 23 members.

In 1970, the U.S. was expelled from the Wheelus air base, the accord with Britain ended and foreign banks nationalised.

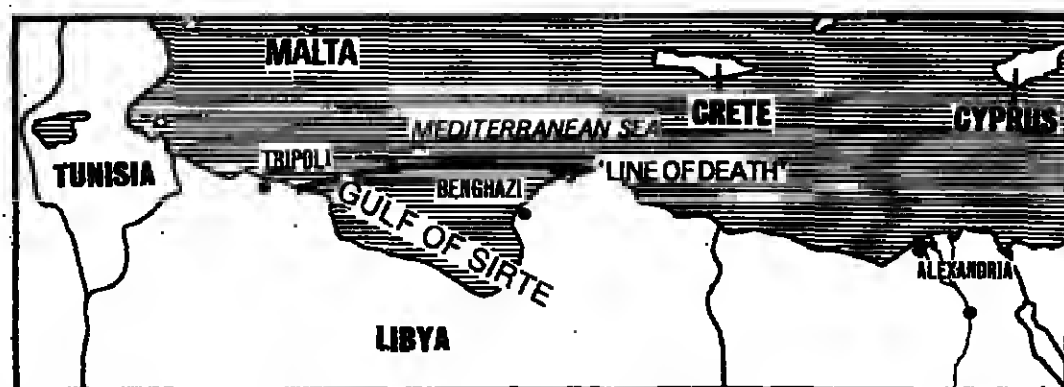
Washington recalled its ambassador after its embassy was sacked in 1980. A year later carrier-borne U.S. fighters shot down two Libyan jets over the disputed Gulf of Sirte and U.S. President Ronald Reagan accused Libya of sending a squad to assassinate him.

Reagan announced new economic sanctions against Libya 11 days after the attacks on the two airports. Virtually all trade is banned and U.S. citizens are barred from granting loans to the Tripoli government. Reagan also ordered home Americans working in Libya and banned travel to the Arab state.

In March 1986, Libya fired missiles at U.S. aircraft in the Gulf of Sirte during U.S. military manoeuvres in the area. The United States — exercising what it said was its right to sail in international waters — answered by launching missile attacks on Libyan patrol boats and a land-based missile site at Sirte. Libya first announced in 1973 that it considered all the gulf to be part of its territorial waters.

Reagan had threatened military action against Libya after bombings this month of a West Berlin discotheque and a Trans World Airlines plane near Athens that Qadhafi's support of revolutionary causes around the world have drawn frequent vehement denouncement from Israel and Western governments, particularly the United States, which accuse him of "exporting terrorism."

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using Qadhafi of sponsoring international terrorism and harbouring the Palestinian Abu Nidal group, blamed for attacks on airports in Rome and Vienna in December. Twenty people died in the incidents, including five Americans.

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used a total of five Americans. The U.S. claimed it had evidence that Qadhafi was planning dozens of terrorist actions around the world.

## Capital Tripoli

The Libyan capital of Tripoli, hit by U.S. jets Tuesday, is a Mediterranean city of one million people with a long history of invasions that has become the nerve centre of what is known as the "green revolution."

Along arched streets leading off "Green Square" in the shadow of Tripoli's Moorish citadel, dusty little shops sell among other things the "Green Book" of revolutionary theory by Libyan leader Colonel Muammar Qadhafi. The 1969 coup in which he ousted pro-Western King Idris is referred to as the "green march."

Tripoli — the name is Greek meaning "three cities" — still shows the influence of past civilisations dating back to the Phoenicians who landed here 3,000 years ago.

Greeks, Romans, Arab warriors and Spaniards all invaded the area. A pirate refuge in the early 19th century, it was held by Italy

from 1911 to 1942, when it passed under British military administration. Libya became independent in 1951.

Phoenician and Roman ruins lie close to Tripoli at Leptis Magna and Sabratha, which with the ancient city of Oea formed Tripoli's in Greek times.

In more modern days, the Italians left the most significant mark. The arched buildings of central Tripoli and the broad sweeping boulevard around the edge of the harbour bay are distinctly Italian in style.

Villas rising in terraces from the coastline resemble Italian villages. But these houses, many surrounded by gardens, are dwarfed by ungainly concrete apartment blocks built with little regard for aesthetics.

The old souk (market) with its narrow cobbled streets and hidden alcoves has been shuttered for years, sharing the fate of other private enterprises deemed exploitive by the state.

There are no cinemas, theatres or nightclubs and only a handful of restaurants and cafes, the most popular of which is the street cafe of the sea-front Grand Hotel offering a fine view of Tripoli bay.

# Palestinian women: New freedoms, new oppression

By Joost R. Hiltermann

EIGHTEEN years of occupation have not improved the lot of working women in the West and Gaza.

Far from it! Doubly oppressed, by their position as wage workers in a capitalist economy and as women in a male-dominated society, Palestinian women have seen their personal and collective struggles against oppression complicated by Israeli control over their land and their lives.

With the decline of agricultural activities in the territories as a result of occupation, more and more women are pushed into offering themselves as seasonal workers in Israel to supplement their family income. But Israeli employers hand out only the most menial and lowest-paid jobs to West Bank and Gaza workers — those jobs that are routinely refused by Israeli workers who would rather sit back and draw unemployment benefits than soil their hands. And it is the women from the occupied territories who get stuck with the meanest of tasks.

"Imagine how cheap our labour is!" exclaims Amenah, a woman of around 53 from Ya'bad, a village in the northern West Bank. Every year she journeys across the Green Line into Israel for a few months during the walnut harvest, which starts in October and may last until the beginning of April. "Just imagine! If they can't find Palestinian women (from the OT) to collect the walnuts, they look for Israeli Arab women. If they can't find those either, they do the work with machines. So you see how cheap our labour must be!"

Amenah lives with her ageing mother, Bahja, in an old vaulted one-room farmhouse on the edge of this town of 15,000. Her family has lived here for generations. Amenah is the only one of Bahja's children who has never married. Single all her life, she has had to provide for herself and for her mother as she grew older. She never learned any special skills, so she became a seasonal worker in agriculture, sometimes crossing into Israel for the walnut harvest, at other times collecting *zu'ar* (thyme) near her village, and in September and October picking olives on her own small plot of land.

Amenah is usually joined in her agricultural activities by her two sisters, Khadija and Aisha. Khadija, 42, is married but has no children, a constant source of sadness, and sometimes tension, for her and her husband. Aisha is a widow of 57 who lost her husband in 1968 and was left to take care of her four children by herself. Both women are compelled to look for

work outside their homes in order to supplement their families' meagre income. Khadija's husband claims he is sick, and refuses to work, except during the local olive harvest. And Aisha is thrown onto her own resources as a stepson has stopped sending money from the Gulf, and her oldest son is serving a one-year prison term for throwing a petrol bomb at the house of the town's mayor, a notorious collaborator linked to the Israeli regime.

Together the three women travel into Israel every day during the walnut season. Hired by an Arab contractor, they work with other Palestinian women for eight hours each day supervised by a Jewish manager. "Walnut trees are up to 25 meters high," explains Aisha.

"They're like skyscrapers!" Once the Israeli supervisor ordered us to carry full sacks of walnuts but," says Khadija, "we refused. Then they got Arab men to do it. But first they asked the women because we are cheaper!" Khadija and her sisters earn between a half and one dinar (\$1.3 and \$2.5) a day, while the Arab

contractor who hires them receives the same amount for each woman as a commission. Thus the contractor may pocket up to 40 times as much as each woman he musters; the Israeli supervisor earns yet more. "His wife shows up once in a while," Amenah says mockingly. "She picks two or three walnuts and leaves."

Now the walnut season is past and the women spend most of their time at home. Some days they go out to collect *zu'ar*, but the Israelis have prohibited this, so they do not venture far from their town where surveillance is minimal. Those who are brave and sneak across the Green Line for the *zu'ar* harvest may make on average 15 dinars per day, but the risks are considerable, and the

women have to process and market the thyme themselves. Says Lutfi, Khadija's husband: "Even the *zu'ar*, which was given to us by God, has been taken away from us. And the Israelis have built factories to produce it, only to deprive us!"

Needless to say, the women's opinion of the occupiers is none too flattering. "They made the land small for us!" exclaims Khadija, and Bahja, who has sat quietly listening, chimes in: "Let them go away! Let it all be solved peacefully, but let them go away!"

Bahja hid two revolutionaries in her house during the Palestinian revolt against the British Mandatory power in 1936-39, a feat she is still very proud of and likes to bring up in conversation. Meanwhile Aisha is busy confessing in the others that when Palestinian leaders appear on her television screen, "I like to kiss them, even on TV, because they are saving our honour and our souls!"

The three women have a special position in Palestinian society, because it is still the exception for Palestinian women to hire themselves out as day labourers.

A stigma continues to exist, both in the family and in the community at large. But traditional mores and customs are slowly breaking up as shrinking economic opportunities in the occupied territories have reduced family incomes, forcing women to leave the protective — and at the same time restrictive — shelter of their homes to find wage work. Outside they find a new freedom, but they also face new forms of oppression. Khadija like to leave the house, not only because of the money, but also because she dreads the prospect of

being around Lutfi all day, who remains at home unemployed. She is subjected to a lot more criticism in town than the other two women since she is married and — in theory — should not have to work outside, especially because people don't really buy Lutfi's story that he is ill. Aisha, on the other hand, has earned herself respect for taking the burden of raising her children onto her own shoulders, and even for working for a wage outside the home. The same can be said for Amenah, who has no family but must support herself and her mother.

The new role women have assumed in their community has also been translated into new forms of consciousness. Building on the experience of the existing women's charitable societies, yet as an alternative to these, women have started to organise themselves around issues like literacy,

vocational training and the preservation of culture, with a view to laying the infrastructure for women's mobilisation in pursuit of both women's and national liberation. The women of Ya'bad have not stayed far behind: in May 1985, a chapter of the Women's Work Committees saw the day of light, set up by five activist women from the village. One is a hairdresser, one a sewing instructor, one a high school student, and two are housewives. The

committee has already begun to organise a kindergarten for 60 children, and a sewing course in which 32 young women are participating. In addition, a summer camp is being planned for teenage girls — if the committee's quarters aren't shut down by the Israeli welfare office whose officials have already come once for inspection.

Yet, one thing is clear to the women of Ya'bad: their committee may be outlawed, its offices closed, or its leaders jailed, but the women's quest to gain their rights can no longer be negated by blunt repressive measures. The movement has simply grown too large for that, and its members too strong — even the oldest generations.

It is a woman like Bahja, at 80 still sprightly and alive, who symbolises this strength. She still helps out on the little plot of land she and her daughter own which has been planted with olive trees. Her nephew explains: "Her husband was a sheikh, a religious person, who spent a good deal of his time at home. So Bahja had to work most of her life, harvesting wheat and barley for local landowners, and making pottery from clay, and selling it. And today she is still active. When she is picking olives, you wouldn't guess she's 80!" — Middle East International, London.

# Britain's Queen Elizabeth at 60 shows no sign of quitting

By Brian Mooney  
Reuter

LONDON — As she turns 60, the age many women in Britain retire, Queen Elizabeth shows no signs of wishing to trade in her state grant for a state pension.

Aides say the queen, who has sat on what is arguably the world's most secure throne for 34 years, has every intention of reigning until she either dies or is incapacitated.

"There is absolutely no question of an abdication. Any suggestion of that would be a piece of fiction writing," the queen's personal spokesman Michael Shea told Reuters.

The queen is 60 on April 21 and her birthday, like all else associated with the royal family in Britain, has unleashed an avalanche of books, television programmes, and press articles. The day itself will be celebrated with a fanfare of ceremonies.

Although now eclipsed by other glittering royal stars, in particular Princess Diana, wife of her son and heir Prince Charles, the queen continues to attract huge attention.

Her reign has in fact marked the transition of the British royal family into a mass media event that has been likened to a royal soap opera, a real-life "Dallas" or "Dynasty".

Royal weddings, royal romances, royal tiffs, even royal sex pieces receive saturation coverage in media that never ceases to hunger for more. The appetite abroad is almost as insatiable.

"The fact is that as a nation we are obsessed with royalty," one of Britain's foremost television editors, Nigel Ryan, said.

Writing in a British media magazine, the U.K. Press Gazette,

about the latest royal craze over the forthcoming marriage in July of Queen Elizabeth's second son, Andrew, Ryan added:

"However much we pretend to one another that we've seen and read all we can stomach, circulation figures and TV ratings show we'll always go back for more."

The Times of London, for example, hardly lets a day go by without a picture of royalty — whatever its news value.

Opinion polls back up this interest. Nine out of 10 Britons support the monarchy. No major party espouses republicanism.

But for all the media attention — much sycophantic and some, Buckingham Palace maintains, only just short of invented — Elizabeth remains in many respects unknown to her subjects.

Television cameras have prised open the royal family — catching glimpses of the queen at home, with her family, her favourite Corgi dogs and racing horses, at state ceremonies; and on more than 50 overseas tours she has undertaken as monarch.

She is caught at times looking stiff and bored, at others, relaxed and interested, glowering with irritation or cheering a winning horse, and even, in New Zealand on a tour this year, with egg on her dress: the offering of a protester.

But the woman behind the regal mask of the first television queen remains at least partially hidden and for all the speeches she has made, few of her subjects could list any of her opinions.

The queen has never given an interview and Shea says he does not believe she ever will.

"It is inconceivable that she could ever stand on a pavement, as Prince Charles did after the birth of his first child, and give an imp-



rompt chat with people in front of the cameras, answering all their personal questions." Donald Treford, editor of the weekly Observer, commented.

Shea conceded there was an element of remoteness in the queen: her sense of humour did not always come across in public.

Talking of life close to her, he said: "There's a huge amount of laughter, quite a lot of fun."

"Her lifebelt is that she likes

people," Shea said. He described the queen as a sensible, matter-of-fact person and extremely perspicacious.

Shea considers one of the queen's major achievements abroad is to have helped forge and hold together the Commonwealth, a loose association of Britain and 48 former colonies.

She is titular head of the group, which includes 26 republics, and head of state separately of 18 different members.

ferent members.

The queen, brought up when the colonies were still part of the British empire, takes exceptional interest in the Commonwealth which links large countries such as India, Canada, Australia and Kenya with tiny Caribbean states like Grenada.

At home, the queen has provided an unbroken symbol of political stability since she acceded to the throne on February 6, 1952, following the death of her father, King George VI.

Shea cited the sheer load of work undertaken by the queen as another major achievement of her reign.

"A vast amount of work goes on behind the scenes," he said.

Although vested with no formal powers, the queen has acquired an unparalleled knowledge of British politics and world affairs by carrying out the routine duties of a monarch.

She meets foreign heads of state and government and is alone in Britain in having had access to all important cabinet papers since she took office. This is one of her few limited rights.

From Winston Churchill to Margaret Thatcher, eight prime ministers have served under her and briefed her regularly.

"She really has met them all over the years," Shea said of world leaders over the last three decades. "I doubt for example that Reagan ever even met John Kennedy whereas the queen knew him intimately," Shea said.

On reading a brief recently that she felt failed to take into account her knowledge of a particular African state, the queen asked: "Who do they think I am, a junior minister?"

Outside her official life, the queen has promoted a disarmingly

# From Belgrade to Harare: 25 years of nonalignment

By Dusan Dakovic

PEACE in the world and a more equitable international economic system have remained the two major objectives of the movement of nonalignment, the two threads weaving unbroken from Bandung and Brioni, via Belgrade, to Harare. Priorities have sometimes differed, dictated by the times and the circumstances, but these two major objectives have remained at the heart of the struggle of the movement encompassing 101 countries.

The Belgrade Conference (Sept. 1-6, 1961) held at the height of the cold war, bloc division and rivalry, placed accent on the preservation of peace in the world. This was one of the motives leading to the gathering of countries most of which newly-liberated, which did not wish to ally themselves with either of the superpowers. The Declaration of the heads of state or government of the first nonaligned summit underlined that the cold war, bloc division and imperialist pretensions were jeopardising peace in the world. The 23 countries at the gathering and the three countries with observer status expressed their deep concern in a Declaration on the danger of war and

in the calls for peace and letters to U.S. President Kennedy and Premier Khrushchev of the Soviet Union.

The Belgrade gathering formulated the authentic and still basic principles of the policy of nonalignment, calling for the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, hegemony, foreign aggression, occupation and domination and demanding an end to apartheid, racism, Zionism, all forms of dependence, intervention, interference, pressure and the division of the world into blocs and spheres of influence.

The Cairo Conference (Oct. 5-10, 1964) put down three fundamental objectives: to achieve lasting peace, to put an end to colonialism and to secure the right of each and every nation to self-determination. The conference formulated nine rules for peaceful coexistence: complete independence, self-determination, the sovereign equality of each country, refraining from the threat or use of force, human rights and equality of the races, the peaceful resolution of international disputes, concern for international development and the meeting of international obligations.

Besides the struggle for peace, the conference in Lusaka (Sept. 8-10, 1970) gave priority to economic problems which had until then been in the shadow of more important questions such as the preservation of security in the world, the achievement of the full emancipation of newly-liberated countries and the suppression of the remnants of colonialism. Therefore, besides these questions, the Lusaka Conference also discussed economic development and economic cooperation amongst the nonaligned. The Lusaka Conference formulated the basic objectives of nonalignment and succeeded in overcoming the so-called crisis of continuity. After it, the nonaligned countries emerged on the international scene with new mobility, and the movement grew into an international doctrine.

The Algerian summit (Sept. 5-10, 1973) represented a new stage in the development of the nonaligned movement and its policy. It is seen to be a major step forward in the common search for answers to key questions facing the world and for ways to overcome crises. The conference in Algeria called especially for new, equitable international relations. In Algiers the nonaligned urged

that detente be extended, that it include not only the big powers. The participants drew up the main directions of the international economic order, laid down the salient features of the struggle to establish this order and placed accent on self-reliance in the scope of the Action Programme for economic cooperation. A decision was passed in Algiers to found a Bureau for the Coordination of Common Activity of the Nonaligned, which had the task of preparing for a new gathering and implementing policies agreed upon.

The fifth summit in Colombo (Aug. 16-19, 1976) was preceded by the determined rejection of endeavours to channel the movement towards one of the blocs. This rejection was stressed by the great majority of members at the conference itself too. Particular attention was paid to economic questions, the elaboration of the details of a new international economic order and cooperation among nonaligned countries. It was decided, among other things, to found associations for the producers of the vital raw materials and a fund for financing regulatory raw material stocks. The meeting launched a number of initiatives with the aim of achieving peace in the world. Of particular

importance was the initiative put forward by President Tito of Yugoslavia calling for an extraordinary session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament.

As a response on the part of the main body of the movement to endeavours to rechannel and redefine nonalignment, the Final Document of the Havana Conference (Sept. 3-9, 1979) laid down more clearly than ever before the fifteen principles and seven objectives of the policy of nonalignment with particular emphasis on autonomy, independence and universality and the non-hic character of the policy and movement of nonalignment. The economic section of the document contained two separate resolutions — on global negotiations on international economic cooperation for development and on collective self-reliance. Besides the plenum, political and economic committees, the sixth nonaligned summit also functioned through the Conference Bureau, and a separate item dealt with the democratisation of activity and decision-making amongst members.

The seventh nonaligned Conference in New Delhi (March

7-12, 1983) assessed the movement of nonalignment as the catalyst in endeavours to establish a better world in the future. It pointed to the need for the strict adherence to the principles of "non-intervention and non-interference in the internal and external affairs of other countries," and stressed the principled obligation of non-aligned countries to refrain from participation in the confrontation or rivalry between the big powers.

The economic section of the Final Document stresses that peace and development are interdependent. The essence of the initiatives and actions of the seventh Conference lies in the endeavour to turn the movement of nonalignment from a critical opponent into an equal and creative partner in the solving of all economic and political problems.

These initiatives take three directions: towards the big powers — with the demand that they shoulder their part of the responsibility for the consolidation of peace and security, towards the developed countries — that they give their contribution to the resolution of global economic problems and towards developing countries — that they strengthen individual and collective self-reliance — Tanjug features.



# Pakistan reaches final with India in Sharjah

SHARJAH, United Arab Emirates (R) — Abdul Qadir spun Pakistan into the final of the world's richest cricket tournament Tuesday, skittling New Zealand out for 64 runs.

The legspin wizard bowled three New Zealand batsmen in one devastating over and Pakistan never lost a wicket rattling up the meagre runs needed to win their semi-final clash.

The Pakistanis will now play India on Friday for a winner's purse of \$40,000. The runners-up will collect \$30,000 from the five-nation tournament, carrying total prize money of \$110,000.

New Zealand were in trouble from the outset. They lost the toss, Pakistan skipper Imran Khan sent them in to bat and then removed

over. Young speedster Wasim Akram promptly outdid Imran, taking three wickets in his opening spell to leave New Zealand tottering at 18 for four.

Qadir was already in the thick of the action, snapping up a brilliant catch at short mid-wicket to dismiss New Zealand's top batsman Martin Crowe for nine.

Qadir, 31, then joined the bowling attack and broke the back of the New Zealand batting with his deadly spin.

opener Martin Snedden in the first Man-of-the-Match Qadir bowled Bruce Blair, Tony Blair and John Bracewell in one over and finished with a remarkable four wickets for nine runs from 10 overs. Wasim also returned impressive figures of three for 10 from seven overs.

Nevertheless the New Zealand performance was lamentable. The only batsman to reach double figures was Evan Gray with 17.

Pakistan's opening pair Mudassar Nazar and Mohsin Khan coasted to victory, hitting 66 runs in 22.4 overs.

Mudassar, who made a match-winning 95 to oust Australia from the competition, notched 32 not out and Mohsin 34 not out.

## Gothenburg set to change image

LONDON (R) — The misleading image of Sweden as some unfashionable northern outpost of European soccer will be shattered permanently Wednesday if Gothenburg master Barcelona to reach the Champions' Cup final.

While the Swedes are feared throughout sport whenever they don skis or skates, their footballers have never commanded the same respect and Gothenburg's 3-0 first-leg demolition of Barcelona was greeted with incredulity.

Just why that should be remains a mystery. Six of the current Gothenburg side were members of the team which outclassed Hamburg of West Germany 4-0 on aggregate in the 1982 UEFA Cup final.

At the international level, too, Sweden have a more than respectable record, reaching the World Cup finals in 1934, 1938, 1950, 1958 — when they finished runners-up to Brazil as hosts — 1970, 1974 (fifth) and 1978.

Assuming Gothenburg survive their visit to the Nou Camp Stadium, it would be a crass to dismiss them as second-class finalists and they will be worthy opponents for either Anderlecht of Belgium or

Steaua Bucharest in Seville on May 7.

The Belgians face a hazardous trip to Romania, where they will be defending a slender one-goal advantage, but their vast experience in Europe could be a telling factor.

Many soccer "sages" had Barcelona's name prematurely inscribed on the trophy when they beat 1985 winners Juventus Turin in the quarter-finals and it would be equally foolish to underestimate their chances of overturning Gothenburg's three-goal advantage.

With West German Bernd Schuster beginning to provide tantalising glimpses of his true greatness, Barcelona are certain to find inspiration in front of the expected 110,000 Catalan crowd.

The Spaniards will also be lifted by the news that English manager Terry Venables will be staying at the Nou Camp Stadium for one more season at least.

That said, Barcelona must score a minimum of four goals on the night — a daunting target against any opposition, especially one which has been concentrating its efforts on the European Cup since the end of the Swedish domestic

season last October.

Gothenburg's excellent quarter-final victory over Aberdeen of Scotland and the manner of their first-leg win against Barcelona proves manager Gunder Bengtsson has kept his players sharp, both physically and mentally.

In the past, Scandinavian sides have tended to lose their appetite for Europe during the winter shut-down at home but Gothenburg have played a series of warm-ups to ensure their match fitness.

Although Anderlecht have a disappointing Champions' Cup record, Seville would mark their seventh European final and they are past masters in the art of stifling teams such as Steaua.

The main threat to the Belgian defence is likely to come from Victor Pituca, who scored a hat-trick in the 3-1 win over Bucharest rivals Rapid at the weekend and has struck in every round of the European Cup to date.

Like Gothenburg, Dynamo Kiev have a handsome 3-0 advantage over Dukla Prague and it would be a major surprise if the Ukrainians were missing from the Cup Winners' Cup final in Lyons on May 2.

The other semifinal tie is nicely balanced with Atletico Madrid.

The UEFA Cup is traditionally overshadowed by the two other competitions but that will not be the case in the Bernabeu Stadium where holders Real Madrid will be bidding to overcome a 3-1 first-leg defeat against Internazionale Milan.

## SPORTS IN BRIEF

### Italian betting racket uncovered

ROME (R) — Police charged 13 people Monday night with conspiring to rig results of Italian soccer matches in an alleged betting racket. They also served judicial notices warning nearly 40 more that they were under investigation by a fraud squad. The 13 arrested included the goalkeeper and a trainer from the Third Division club Pro Vercelli, but most were not directly involved in soccer. They were alleged to have bribed players and to have run illegal betting rings. Police said they had also influenced promotion between divisions to try to attract lucrative contracts from sponsors. Officials and players from other Second and Third Division clubs, including Rome team Lazio, Sardinian side Cagliari, Pescara, Perugia and Tristina — all Second Division — were among those warned.

### Santana changes line-up for friendly

RIO DE JANEIRO (R) — Brazil is making six changes in their starting line-up against unheralded Finland in a World Cup soccer warm-up on Thursday in Brasilia, despite last week's convincing 3-0 win over East Germany. Coach Tele Santana said veterans Carlos, Socrates and Oscar would be brought in, while wingers Marinho and newcomer Edvaldo would also start the game. In addition, another winger, Muller, who scored one and made a second against East Germany, replaces Casagrande. Santana said his main concern was to give everyone a fair chance before he announces his final squad. The Brazilians have played four warm-up matches, two in Europe, when they showed very little in defeats against West Germany (2-0) and Hungary (3-0), and two at home, a 4-0 win over an inexperienced Peruvian side and against East Germany.

### Zico begins training in Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (AP) — Brazilian midfielder Zico began training Monday with the national team in preparation for the World Cup, and his trainers said he has recovered from a knee injury suffered more than a month ago.

The Brazilians are training in Belo Horizonte, the team headquarters in east-central Brazil, and Zico's return has given the squad new hope after a series of poor performances in exhibition matches.

"I'm certain that I am completely recuperated," Zico, 32, was quoted as saying in Rio's Journal Do Brasil newspaper.

Trainer Moraci Santana told another Rio daily, O Globo, that Zico has been exercising for weeks and has endured the rigorous training well.

"We underwent all kinds of tests and exercises," Santana told O Globo, adding Zico performed "brilliantly."

Brazil plays Finland on Thursday in Brasilia in a pre-World Cup exhibition match, and Brazilian press and fans are hoping Zico's return will add fire to the team.

### Connors replaces Becker in Suntory Cup

TOKYO (AP) — Jimmy Connors of the United States has replaced injured Boris Becker of West Germany in the \$250,000 Suntory Cup Tennis Championships, organizers said Tuesday. Suntory official Masao Hayashi said Becker, the 18-year-old Wimbledon champion, suffered injuries to his right thigh Sunday during a match with Sweden's Anders Jarryd, who won the match 6-7, 6-1, 6-1, 6-4. Doctors told Becker he cannot play for at least two weeks, Hayashi quoted an official of Becker's management company, Stephen Disson, as saying. In the first match Saturday, Connors meets Stefan Edberg of Sweden, a replacement for John McEnroe of the United States, who withdrew from the tournament last week because of injuries to his hip and leg. Connors won the Suntory Cup tournament in 1980, 1981 and 1983, but did not compete in 1984 and 1985, Hayashi said.

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## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One sterling	1.4770/80	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3975/80	Canadian dollars
	2.3315/25	West German marks
	2.6255/70	Dutch guilders
	1.9460/75	Swiss francs
	47.30/55	Belgian francs
	142.25/75	French francs
	1596/1597	Italian lire
	178.80/90	Japanese yen
	7.3525/3625	Swedish crowns
	7.2780/2830	Norwegian crowns
	8.5800/50	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	340.80/341.30	U.S. dollars

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (AP) — Share prices plunged on the London Stock Exchange Tuesday amid widespread concern over the U.S. military strike against Libya which used British-based fighter-bombers.

The Financial Times index of 30 leading industrials fell nearly 30 points in nervous trading. British government bonds were down 1/4 to 1 point. Capital Goods, consumer industries except for health and household products, industrial companies and financial concerns all posted substantial losses.

In corporate developments, paper company Bowater reported pretax profits of £32.4 million for 1985, down from £35.7 million, but raised its dividends for the year to 9.25 pence a share from 8.5 pence.

Construction group Taylor Woodrow announced profit before tax of £53.7 million for 1985, up from £44.2 million, and raised its dividends for the year to 17 pence a share from 15 pence. It also announced a two-for-one share split. The results exceeded market expectations and the company's shares rose 12 pence to 583.

Argyll group, the food company, said it was extending its final increased offer for Distillers, the whiskey group, until Friday afternoon, the same time that diversified brewing and leisure concern Guinness' offer expires.

## Dollar rises in nervous trading following U.S. attack on Libya

FRANKFURT (R) — The dollar rose sharply on nervous currency markets Tuesday following the increase in tension caused by overnight raids by U.S. bombers on Libya.

But dealers said the American currency was unlikely to gain much more.

Currency operators moved into the dollar, which is often seen as a safe haven in times of political uncertainty, after trading only lightly and cautiously Monday ahead of a possible raid on Libya.

The dollar opened in Frankfurt at 2.34 marks, more than 2 1/2 pfennigs above its previous close here, but later retreated to around 2.33 marks. It had closed in New York before the U.S. military action at 2.3080.

A senior dealer in Zurich said: "The situation will remain tense until there is a sign that the Soviet Union will not become involved and that Arab OPEC countries will not support Libya."

Dealers said any switch of dollar funds into other currencies in acts of solidarity with Libya could bring the dollar down swiftly from its new levels.

The dollar was likely to drift back down again should there be no further escalation in the Mediterranean, but dealers said any forecasts were difficult due to the

unpredictability of the antagonists.

For the moment, the armed conflict was overshadowing all other considerations, with the short-term trend of both interest rates and oil prices now unclear.

Dealers said oil prices were likely to edge higher, although there was no indication that the U.S. raid had included oil installations in Libya.

One factor that is likely to temper further gains in the dollar's value is evidence that both Washington and Tokyo still want the yen to rise against the dollar to help trim Japan's hefty trade surplus.

Dealers said continuing fears of Bank of Japan intervention in currency markets to support the yen would probably dampen buying enthusiasm for the dollar.

The dollar was trading at 179.22 yen in Europe Tuesday morning, only slightly above its close in London Monday night of 179.05 yen. Sterling, at \$1.4782, was around a fifth of a cent below its previous London finish.

In Paris, the dollar was quoted at an early 7.4550 francs, up nine centimes, from its late New York value Monday of 7.3670 and seven centimes above Monday's Paris fix of 7.3810.

The tension between the U.S. and Libya also bolstered gold's value Tuesday. But after jumping to an early high of \$344.50 an ounce, the metal retreated to \$340.75, just 25 cents above its close in London Monday night.

In Tokyo, the dollar closed sharply higher against the mark with dealers reporting panic buying of the U.S. currency. They said the mark was hit because of Libya's proximity to Europe.

The dollar finished in Tokyo at 2.3425 marks, after reaching 2.3430 at one stage, and 179.30 yen.

Dealers said the market remained cautious about the direction of oil prices peeding the outcome of Tuesday's OPEC meeting in Geneva.

News of the U.S. raids helped pushed down share prices in Tokyo with the market average dropping 44.43 to close at 15,352.33 after rising 70.38 Monday.

Traders described the selling as mainly speculative, based on assumptions that the dollar and oil prices would rise if the Libyan situation escalated.

In Hong Kong, gold surged to \$355.65 an ounce in heavy trading but dropped back to \$340.55 at the close.

## Parliamentarians defeat Thatcher's plan to lift ban on Sunday trading

LONDON (R) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher Tuesday suffered the worst parliamentary rebellion within her Conservative Party ranks since she came to power, leaving in ruins her plan to lift a centuries-old ban on most Sunday shop trading.

Mrs. Thatcher saw 68 Conservatives defying her order to vote for a government-sponsored bill to end laws many Britons consider antiquated and inconsistent.

The House of Commons rejected the legislation, staunchly opposed by the churches and trade unions, by a 296-282 vote. The number of abstentions was not immediately available.

Home Secretary (Interior Minister) Douglas Hurd, opening the parliamentary debate on the bill, said "unrestricted shopping would not mean the end of Sunday's traditional character."

"I do not see why shopping alone disrupts the rhythm of life

so badly that we can continue to use the criminal law to prevent it," he told the 650-member House.

But Mr. Francis Pym, Mrs. Thatcher's former foreign secretary who is now one of her most prominent Conservative critics, said that while existing law was unsatisfactory the bill was "offensive and distasteful to many people."

The opposition Labour Party contended the measure would lead to job losses, increased exploitation of shop workers, put small traders out of business and damage family life.

Labour's spokesman on home affairs, Mr. Gerald Kaufman, told the House that removing the laws which date back to at least 1781 "will result in forcing all shop workers to work on Sunday whether they want to or not."

"The 14 Northern Ireland unionists suspended their parliamentary boycott, in protest against the Anglo-Irish accord, to

oppose the bill.

The 1950 shops act, the latest law on the statute book, makes Sunday trading illegal with a few exceptions. Customers can buy whisky but not tea, flowers hot not flowering plants and sex magazines but not Bibles.

The government-sponsored bill is now dead and no attempts will be made to revive it in the current parliament. There have been 20 attempts to reform the laws since 1950.

Mrs. Thatcher, who was re-elected to a second term by a landslide vote in 1983 and must call for an election by 1988, last faced a revolt from within her party in January when 32 Conservatives opposed government proposals for local council spending.

Last July, 48 voted against plans to give top-paid public officials salary increases of up to 45 per cent.

## Worst industrial strike in Norway ends with no solution to oil dispute

OSLO (R) — More than 100,000 Norwegians agreed to return to work Tuesday after employers and trade unions hammered out a deal to end the country's worst industrial conflict for 55 years.

But there were no signs of an end to a separate dispute that has halted Norway's offshore oil and gas production since April 6.

Trade union leaders hailed Monday night's settlement, agreed after a 26-hour-long negotiating session, as a triumph. But employers said it would be expensive for Norway's struggling economy.

State arbitrator, Mr. Bjorn Haug, said the mainland conflict, which lasted exactly one week, had been settled by a softening of employers' demands for a renegotiation of a minimum wage agreement and by their acceptance of a shorter working week.

Union leaders said the 2 1/2-hour cut from a 40-hour working week was a "historic" achievement for the Norwegian trade union movement, but employers' spokesmen said the new hours could hit the country's competitiveness abroad.

More than 100,000 workers were locked out by employers when annual wage agreements expired with no fresh accord in sight. The lock-out is legal in Norway, but had not been used by employers on such a large scale since 1931.

The breakthrough came Monday night when the largest group of workers involved, 55,000 metal workers, accepted the new offer.

## Signs point to ineffective, brief OPEC conference

GENEVA (R) — Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) Tuesday resumed the emergency conference it broke off three weeks ago.

But although oil prices have risen by \$3 a barrel in the interim, there is no sign that the 13 ministers are any closer than they were last month to a formula for regaining control of world oil markets.

"I don't think so," replied Algerian Oil Minister Belkacem Nabi when asked whether he thought the conference would bring the agreement on oil output which eluded the ministers through the nine days of the previous session.

A senior OPEC source was more blunt, saying there was no hope of any agreement on output or quotas. The conference was called in view of the unprecedented slide in prices from \$30 a barrel last November to around \$14 in March.

But the adjournment after nine days of ineffective debate, ostensibly called to allow time for consultations, allowed prices to slip yet further, briefly touching single figures before factors outside OPEC restored them slightly in recent days.

The crux of the problem is that OPEC, which used to produce more than 30 million barrels per day (b/d), is now down to around 17 million, and even this is more than the market requires.

With the loss of oil income, OPEC's once-feared strength has disintegrated as each member seeks its national advantage.

Nigerian Minister Rilwaou Lukman, who admits his country is producing 1.6 million b/d against an OPEC quota of 1.3 million, was asked on arrival here what was the minimum revised quota Nigeria would accept. "The maximum we can get," he replied.

Other OPEC states known to be producing at well above quota include Indonesia, Kuwait, Iraq, Ecuador and the United Arab Emirates, of which only the first two have shown any inclination to accept cuts.

Even the conference president, Mr. Arturo Hernandez Grisanti of Venezuela, reiterated his country's firm opposition to any lower quota.

A senior OPEC source said he believed member states were not seriously looking for agreement on output reductions here, and that they were more interested in competing among themselves for supply contracts.

Some analysts believe that, seeing no chance of agreement, the ministers are prepared to let prices go where they will in the short term, and will concentrate here or at their next meeting in June on the Yugoslav island of Brioni on seeking a unified strategy for the future.

As if in confirmation of this, Mr. Hernandez told reporters each country's position was already known, and that the resumed conference here would be brief.

King Fahd urges 16 million b/d ceiling

Meanwhile, King Fahd of Saudi

Arabia has urged OPEC countries to abide by the organisation's 16 million b/d ceiling as the best way to end a fall in world oil prices, the official Saudi Press Agency said.

Information Minister Ali Hassan Al Shaer said King Fahd told a cabinet meeting in Dammam Monday night: "The ideal way to remedy deteriorating conditions is that we should all adhere to quotas assigned by OPEC and abide by the production ceiling of 16 million b/d... no more, no less."

King Fahd said the kingdom had tried to protect prices by cutting output in stages from 10 million b/d to the current quota of 4.35 million b/d, Sheikh Shaer added.

Oil industry sources in the Gulf said Saudi production in the first half of April was at or slightly above 4.5 million b/d, compared with 3.9 million in the whole of March.

The king also urged non-OPEC producers to cooperate with the 13-nation organisation to improve prices, the agency reported.

In Baghdad, Iraqi Oil Minister Qassem Ahmad Taqi said before leaving for Geneva that the price fall since last December was abnormal and had no relation with offer and demand.

He said Iraq had prepared a study on output sharing by OPEC members based on "objective, technical and financial considerations."

But he predicted some OPEC members would refuse to discuss the study "because they feel its results would not serve their interests," He did not elaborate.

Qatar Finance and Petroleum Minister Abdul Aziz Ibn Khalifa Al Thani has expressed confidence over OPEC member countries "keenness" to work out a formula which will restore international oil market stability.

Sheikh Al Thani, who arrived in Geneva Monday underlined the need for cooperation among all oil producing countries, while highlighting the sacrifices made by OPEC to stabilise world oil prices.

He said it would be difficult for OPEC countries to continue to offer sacrifices which only benefited certain non-OPEC countries.

Sheikh Al Thani described recent developments in the oil market as "alarm bells" which ought to alert oil producing countries as to "how dangerous the situation is," adding that the danger could be alleviated through mutual understanding and cooperation.

Before leaving Jakarta, Indonesia's Oil Minister Suharto said he still hoped OPEC would agree on production cuts to help push up world oil prices.

Dr. Suharto told reporters after meeting President Suharto he would try to persuade other OPEC members that it was in their own interests to cut production.

Revenue of OPEC members after production cuts would in the end be higher than if each one insisted on defending their production level while prices continued to plunge, he said.

"I hope our efforts will succeed," he declared.

Dr. Suharto's proposals call for OPEC members to cut production by either 12.1 or 14 per cent from their previous official quota abandoned since last December.

Dr. Suharto said prices could fall further unless OPEC producers agree on the cuts. Indonesia was ready to make cuts if others agree, he added.

Izvestia accuses West of waging war

In Moscow, the Soviet government daily Izvestia said Monday the West was waging war on other oil-producing states by deliberately forcing prices down.

The move was said by the United States, it said, as part of what it called "the policies of imperialism."

"The fight against OPEC has become an important ingredient in imperialism's global strategy," the newspaper said.

This policy was designed to hinder the growth of developing nations while providing cheap imports for major energy consuming nations, it added. Izvestia said the West was deliberately provoking a new oil crisis as it had done in the 1970s.

The Soviet Union is the world's largest oil producer and until the current price slide was earning an estimated 60 per cent of its foreign exchange from oil sales. It is not a member of OPEC.

Western economists say the slump will cost Moscow billions of dollars even if prices on world markets show a recovery.

Izvestia quoted President Reagan as saying his government had played a major part in helping prices to fall.

On the other hand, analysts said that without a significant cut in OPEC oil production to a daily rate of no more than 15 million b/d from the current level of about 17 million, world oil prices are unlikely to rise anytime soon.

## Berne freezes Duvalier's assets

BERNE (R) — The Swiss government said Tuesday it had ordered a freeze of all assets held here by former Haitian President Jean-Claude Duvalier following a request received from Haitian authorities Tuesday morning.

The move follows a visit by a Haitian delegation to Berne last week to find out how to gain access to any Duvalier bank accounts here. The Swiss government froze all assets belonging to ousted Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos earlier this year, the first time such a move had been made.

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR WED., APRIL 16, 1986

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Start the day right by doing whatever will make your family more contented and happy at home, after which look into property matters to make aesthetic improvements.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Make your home more attractive and operative during the day, but don't invite guests in yet.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Get in touch with relatives who can assist you in some way, but later steer clear of a grumbling friend.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Find better ways of increasing abundance, but later try to save a bit more. Make repairs to property.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) An uptrend is possible this morning. Don't permit another to hurt your feelings with thoughtless words.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Start that campaign of activity you have planned and a quick uptrend results, but later don't take on any added responsibilities.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Find the best way of gaining personal aims, and then study how others get good results and achieve success.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Get into public affairs that are important and handle them with efficiency. Don't irk others in any way.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Try a new method for gaining your hopes and wishes and make high headway toward such ends.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Show that you are truly trustworthy with your mate and gain more affection. Handle business matters in the morning.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Be honest in stating how you are handling your part of deals, but be gentle with sensitive persons.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Handle every phase of your endeavors instead of concentrating on just one. You are very convincing today.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Morning is fine for making appointments that are pleasing to you and your friends. Practice your talents.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will plan a fine existence and will show much love for parents and other close relations. Give a good education, otherwise, your progeny may be apt to throw in the sponge because of having worked too hard. The mind is brilliant. One who will have every advantage early in life.

## THE Daily Crossword by Roger Coburn

ACROSS

- 1 Trophy of sports
- 2 Believed
- 3 Threat
- 4 Fisherman
- 5 Margarine
- 6 Cheese
- 7 Treasure
- 8 Hammer part
- 9 Aalen desert
- 10 Brown
- 11 Michigan city
- 12 Italy
- 13 Lumber's mill
- 14 Heavenly
- 15 Amerind
- 16 Hackneyed
- 17 Dams
- 18 Salesman for short
- 19 Dark
- 20 Distant
- 21 Extra
- 22 See — (becomes very angry)
- 23 Vicious, old

DOWN

- 1 Shave
- 2 Upstart
- 3 XVII
- 4 West egg
- 5 Biblical word
- 6 Burlesque
- 7 Espit de corps
- 8 Lame
- 9 Accuse
- 10 Mr. Bruce played Watson
- 11 Sea angle
- 12 Deserve
- 13 Waste
- 14 Lovers
- 15 Record
- 16 Ad — com
- 17 Ma Fitzgerald
- 18 Yards
- 19 Drop
- 20 Simon was a slave driver
- 21 Sp. brick
- 22 Eng. suffix
- 23 Arabian VPs
- 24 Street tapes
- 25 Tia Johnson is funny
- 26 Precious's forte
- 27 Luminary
- 28 Incho
- 29 What the paper was
- 30 Black
- 31 — on the dog (Twain)
- 32 At the bench
- 33 A Gardner
- 34 Summer part
- 35 Vocalist
- 36 Faber
- 37 Evergreen
- 38 Royal seats
- 39 Bird of whales
- 40 Passer
- 41 Worth
- 42 Cubic meter
- 43 Longhairs
- 44 Indian city
- 45 Gave for a time
- 46 Otherwise
- 47 Conversed

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

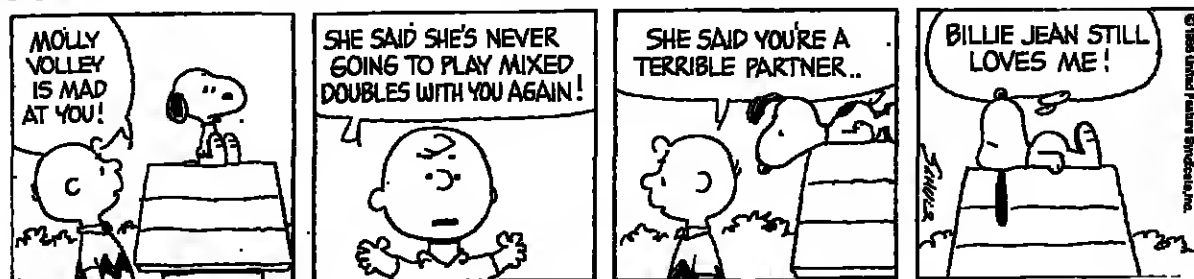
ACROSS

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## Peanuts



## Mutt 'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp



## THE BETTER HALF. By Harris



## JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter in each square, to form four ordinary words.

CYKAT

RUGPO

FASTIE

ENOMAY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: A

Yesterday's Jumbles: ABYSS TAFFY BANDIT HIDING

Answer: How a boxer makes money — HAND OVER FIST



# Libya raid sparks protest outside White House but Congress backs decision

WASHINGTON (AP) — Several dozen anti-nuclear war activists and foes of President Ronald Reagan's Central American policies turned out Monday night to chant slogans outside the White House decrying the U.S. attack on Libya, while Congress gave broad support to the air raid.

"We do not want to see Rambo in Tripoli," the group shouted in unison in Lafayette Park in a demonstration hastily arranged by the Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy.

Sane lobbies for nuclear disarmament.

Rambo is a character in a recent U.S. movie who uses violence to rescue Americans.

One man yelled, "but we'd like to see Ron Reagan go to Tripoli... and find out for himself what is going on instead of making up the lies."

Many of the demonstrators carried printed signs saying: "End Military Intervention."

David Cortright, the group's executive director, said: "We think it's an act of war, a violation of all standards of international

law, and a very dangerous and deadly game which could lead to a much wider military conflict."

Many of the demonstrators were in Washington to protest Mr. Reagan's efforts to provide \$100 million in military aid to the Contra rebels fighting the Sandinista government of Nicaragua.

Cortright said if Mr. Reagan was trying to stop terrorism with the Libyan strike, "this will be terribly counter-productive. It will only lead to more terrorism... and more danger to Americans around the world."

Mr. Reagan's decision to launch air strikes against Libyan targets was broad support Monday night from the U.S. Congress, but some legislators said they should have received more notice of the bombings.

Others said the failure of European allies to join in economic sanctions against Libya left the president no choice.

"I just believe that the president did what the American people would have wanted him to do — a proportionate response to an act of terrorism where there's no doubt about Libya's fingerprints being all over" the bombing of a West German nightclub in which a U.S. soldier died, said Senate Republican leader Bob Dole.

Democratic Senator Edward Kennedy said, "I think all Americans would stand with the commander in chief at this moment."

Senate Democratic leader Robert Byrd expressed concern about what happens next.

"This may blind his (Qadhafi's) people to the economic problems that persist there and they might rally around Qadhafi," Sen. Byrd said.

Republican Senator Richard Lugar, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said, "This indicates to Qadhafi that the United States will respond in an appropriate and proportional way to terrorist attacks against us."

"It says that the indiscriminate violence of terrorism is not acceptable," Sen. Lugar said. "That's the message we have sent."

Dole, Lugar, Byrd and about seven other senior members of Congress attended a secret briefing by the president and top administration officials shortly before the air strikes were carried out.

During that approximately two-hour session, Sen. Dole said, "no one there indicated we shouldn't be doing this."

However, Sen. Dole added, "there were a couple who expressed some reservation" and indicated they would have liked earlier consultation. Others were concerned about the scope of the action.

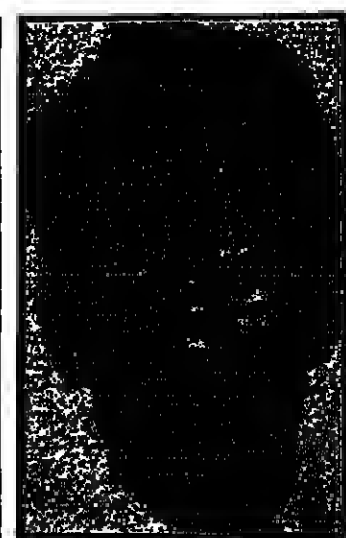
During the briefing, Sen. Dole said, the president's national security adviser, Adm. John Poindexter, told the legislators, "the reason for the consultation at least two or three hours ahead of the strike was, in the event there was a strong, strong feeling by congressional representatives, there would still be time to call it off."

The New York Times said Tuesday the United States has punished Libya's Muammar Qadhafi "carefully, proportionately — and justly," by bombing his country.

In an editorial, the newspaper said based on early information "even the most scrupulous citizen can only approve and applaud the American attacks on Libya."

It's emotionally satisfying to say Col. Qadhafi deserves whatever he gets."

The newspaper applauded the Reagan administration for its handling of events prior to the attacks.



Ingvar Carlsson

## Gorbachev meets new Swedish premier

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev Tuesday met Sweden's new Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson, who arrived Monday on a four-day official visit, TASS news agency said.

Mr. Carlsson, who succeeded the ailing Olof Palme last month, was expected to discuss a range of issues from arms control to bilateral relations, Western diplomats said.

The two men were also likely to discuss Tuesday morning's U.S. air raid on Libya, denounced rapidly by TASS as "a new bloody crime," the diplomats said.

Mr. Carlsson, making the first official visit to Moscow by a Swedish prime minister for 10 years, was met Monday by his Soviet opposite number Nikolai Ryzhkov. They held talks last month during the funeral of Mr. Palme, assassinated by an unknown gunman in February.

Sweden's Deputy Foreign Minister Pierre Schori said before leaving for Moscow that Mr. Carlsson would bring up issues like human rights and Soviet Jewry, as well as alleged Soviet violations of Swedish waters.

Relations between Moscow and Stockholm turned for the worse in 1981 after Sweden alleged that Soviet submarines had illegally entered Swedish territory.

Talks since the late 1960s to demarcate both countries' economic zones in the Baltic have also made little headway.

Monday's Communist Party daily Pravda hinted there was scope for improvement in relations between Sweden and Moscow.

But neutral Sweden has praised the Kremlin in some areas, including its nuclear test ban, which Moscow lifted last week after a U.S. test.

Mr. Palme was instrumental in drawing up the so-called "five continent initiative" — together with the leaders of Greece, Argentina, India, Mexico and Tanzania — calling for a world ban on testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons.

## Dispute delays human contacts meeting

BERNE (R) — The opening of a meeting promoting human contacts between East and West Europe was delayed Tuesday because of a dispute between the United States and the Soviet Union over the agenda and public access to the conference.

Delegates from Austria and Switzerland, neutral countries who have been trying to find common ground, said there had been no progress in breaking the impasse after diplomats from 35 countries met this morning for the seventh time in 24 hours.

The opening ceremony, a speech by Swiss Foreign Minister Pierre Aubert originally scheduled for 10:30 a.m. local time (0830 GMT), was postponed, they said. The morning's session was held against the background of fresh tension after the American Air raid on two Libyan cities over-

night but diplomats said no one had raised the matter.

Some delegates said they expected the conference to open at 4:00 p.m. (1400 GMT) with or without an agenda but a senior Swiss official said: "We should not let Mr. Aubert speak without knowing what comes next."

The Soviet Union had rejected a proposal by neutral states to open six sessions of the conference to the media, he said. U.S. delegates want about 20 meetings over 10 days to be open to the public.

The mandate for this expert meeting, a review of progress under the 1975 Helsinki Accords on Security and Cooperation in Europe, requires that the conference start Tuesday.

It will look at efforts to unite families and married couples living separately across the East-West divide, as well as attempts to facilitate travel, sporting and cultural links.

The United States was pressing hard for an open meeting, which the public and news media could observe. But the Soviet Union wanted a closed meeting, inviting reporters to observe only the opening speech by Swiss Foreign Minister Pierre Aubert.

Delegates said the Soviet Union also wanted the agenda to avoid questions of compliance with the Helsinki Accords, under which all signatories undertook to ease restrictions of personal contacts between East and West.

Protesters against alleged East Bloc violation of the Helsinki Accords have turned out in large numbers to mount a counter-conference Tuesday.

## Chinese aide back from talks in Moscow

PEKING (Agencies) — Chinese envoy Qian Qichen returned home Tuesday from talks aimed at normalising relations with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Qian, the senior vice foreign minister, had no comment on a proposal by Moscow for a Sino-Soviet summit meeting. "I cannot say what the results were, but it was useful," Mr. Qian said.

The official Chinese News Agency Xinhua, quoting a joint communique by Qian and his Soviet counterpart Leonid Ilyichev, said the April 7-14 meeting, said both China and the Soviet Union expressed their readiness to further improve and expand ties between the two countries.

The official Soviet News Agency TASS reported that Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, at a Monday meeting with Mr. Qian, suggested the idea of a summit meeting.

Xinhua made no mention of the summit proposal.

The last Soviet-China summit was in Peking in 1969 when then-premier Alexei Kosygin met late Chinese Premier Chou En-lai.

It was not clear which Chinese leader would attend in the event of a summit. Deng Xiaoping is the nation's top leader, but leaves day-to-day affairs to Premier Zhao Ziyang and Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang.

On Monday, Xinhua quoted Mr. Qian as saying Chinese leaders wanted to normalise relations with the Soviet Union.

The three political obstacles often cited by Peking as Moscow's support for the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea, Soviet troops in Afghanistan and Soviet military deployments along the Chinese border.

## Stampede deaths mar major Indian festival

HARDWAR, India (R) — Grievous relatives prepared Tuesday to cremate the bodies of 47 pilgrims killed in a stampede on the banks of the sacred River Ganges during one of India's biggest Hindu festivals.

Sobbing men and women gathered at a hospital in Hardwar to identify bodies lined up in rows as others crowded round lists of dead and injured posted outside. The dead included more than 30 women.

At least 37 people were also injured Monday when thousands of frenzied pilgrims trying to beat a deadline for public bathing surged over a narrow bridge leading to ancient stone steps into the river.

Officials in the town said more than six million people took a ritual dip in the Ganges Monday, the most auspicious day for bathing during the month-long Kumbh Mela festival which occurs once every 12 years.

Hindus believe all their sins are washed away in a bath in the river during the colourful festival in Hardwar, a Himalayan foothills town of 150,000 people in Uttar Pradesh state.

The state's Chief Minister Sir Bahadur Singh said several senior officials including a deputy police superintendent had been suspended and a judicial inquiry ordered into the stampede.

Dr. S.C. Goel, head of the Indian Red Cross, told reporters the stampede started when part of a bamboo barricade built near the main bathing spot of Har Ki Pauri (divine steps) collapsed under the weight of the crowd.

"People not only fell onto each other but also on a number of sleeping women and children by the side of the barricade," Dr. Goel said.

Rajesh Sharma, a doctor at the hospital, said most victims died of suffocation or head injuries.

Officials said the pilgrims were rushing to beat a deadline for bathing by the general public before groups of Sadhus, Hindu holy men, took a ceremonial dip.

As the Sadhus, their bodies smeared with ash, meditated on the river banks and loudspeakers blared religious songs, hundreds of thousands of pilgrims streamed out of Hardwar in special trains and buses at the conclusion of the bathing.

Despite the presence of life guards and chains attached to the shore to protect bathers from the fast-flowing river, up to 20 people have drowned since the Kumbh Mela started in mid-February.

ISLAMABAD (R) — Afghan authorities tightened security in Kabul dramatically after a wave of bombings hit the capital and about 20 bombs were found in a Soviet housing complex, Western diplomats said Tuesday.

Soldiers and secret police were now stationed at all major roads to search private cars and unload and check buses for Afghan rebels carrying explosives, they said.

The stepped-up security, which marked a sudden end to the winter lull when fewer Afghan rebels prowled through the city of two million people, also appeared linked to several public events: it being staged by the Soviet-backed government in Kabul.

Besides the tribal assembly, attended by 1,500 men from Pakistan's unruly border areas, Kabul hosted an African and Asian People's Solidarity Organisation conference last week, the diplomats said.

The capital is also preparing for the anniversary of the 1978 Communist coup of April 27 when

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The capital is also preparing for the anniversary of the 1978 Communist coup of April 27 when

the Afghan army will parade down one of the city's main boulevards.

Officials have angered local Islamic clergy by tearing down the front walls of the Eidgah Mosque, Kabul's oldest, to turn the street into a parade ground like Moscow's Red Square, the diplomats said.

They also reported that Soviet troops hanged 20 Afghan migrant workers returning home from Iran 10 days ago near Charikar north of Kabul.

They said 61 Afghan troops and 18 rebels were killed in a bloody clash in the Shomali Valley north of Kabul on April 9. Rebels killed about 40 Soviet policemen in the same area on March 22 in revenge for the death of a local rebel commander.

The envoys had hints but no details of further heavy fighting in the Kabul area. They reported seeing about 100 Soviet tanks and trucks return from Paghman to the north west last Thursday while 64 helicopters returned from further north on April 8.

Several hundred supporters of Mr. Mustapha's United Sabah National Organisation (USNO) thronged the barbed wire-ringed court and its precincts but no trouble was reported, witnesses said.

Five people were killed and about 20 injured last month in bomb and arson attacks and riots as Muslim activists sought to oust Mr. Pairin's largely Christian government in the east Malaysian state.

Court registrar Agnes Wong Kiew Ling took six hours to read the judgment after a protracted court case argued since November by bewigged British lawyers. Mr. Mustapha was given a month to lodge an appeal.

Political life and day-to-day government in Sabah has come to a virtual standstill when Muslim opposition to Mr. Pairin's rule flared after his Parti Bersatu Sabah (PBS) won a landslide state election victory a year ago.

Mr. Pairin dissolved the assembly in February after defections from his party to the opposition. Fresh elections are due on May 5 and 6.

Residents said police had set up



## More than 230 million Chinese illiterate

PEKING (R) — More than 230 million Chinese cannot read or write, new illiterates are appearing every day and education in China is plagued by lack of money and qualified teachers, parliament was told. The China daily quoted Lei Jiequing, a deputy to the National People's Congress, as saying a law on compulsory education passed at the weekend would compel parents to fulfil their obligations to their children's schooling. Some parents in rural areas put their children to work rather than let them go to school, in order to raise the family income. Deputy Han Guopang said education received only eight per cent of the total national budget and more funds were needed to build schools and buy teaching materials. Another deputy said China should spend more on education and less on building plush hotels and renovating temples.

Sheriff's mum, 82, mows down strawberry revellers, one dead

PONCHATOULA, Louisiana (R) — The 82-year-old mother of a sheriff drove her sports car into revellers at a strawberry festival last Sunday, killing one man and injuring 20 other people, police said. They said Inez Loraissou, whose son Edward is a sheriff, may have suffered some sort of seizure before losing control of her Corvette car. The dead man, Michael Mayer, 45, was dragged more than a block beneath the car before it rammed another car and stopped, police added. Most of the injured, including six children, were treated at local hospitals and released. David McIntyre, whose car was hit by Loraissou's, said: "She was flying through barricades and clipping people left and right." No charges were filed against the woman, but police said an investigation was underway. More than 100,000 people attended the weekend festival in the town of 4,000, about 75 miles from New Orleans.

2 million-year-old tools found in eastern Zaire

KINSHASA (R) — Tools belonging to primitive man and believed to date back two million years have been found by an American-led archaeological team in eastern Zaire, U.S. embassy sources have said. The fossilised remains of gratings, plectrums and what looks like a toothless ancestor of the horse were also found on the banks of the Semliki River, between lakes Mobutu and Edward. The 300,000 tools are thought to be among the oldest made by man and the find appeared to confirm that central Africa was a key geographical link in the evolution of man, the sources said.

Some 1,000 novelties go on show at Geneva fair

GENEVA (AP) — Some 1,000 novelties ranging from a double-edged toothbrush to an electronic case for the blind went on display as the Geneva invention fair opened last Friday. About 550 inventors from 20 countries came for the annual event, hailed as the biggest of its kind in the world. Most are from Western Europe, especially West Germany, France, Italy and host Switzerland. Also in the Palais des Expositions hall are more than 20 exhibitors from South Korea and Taiwan. China, after its exhibition debut last year, has sent a 40-member contingent. The show's main goal is to attract buyers or companies that will produce an invention. About 400 licences were negotiated last year, according to organisers. Some 100,000 visitors are expected for the nine-day exhibition and an international jury will award prizes for the best device or process when doors close on April 20. Invention categories range from tools, energy-related and clocks to alarm systems, home appliances and transport. An Australian firm is offering a computerised ironing machine for home use that handles about 40 pieces of clothing an hour. West German inventor Karlheinz Noerthmann is displaying a long-handled wrench intended to make changing a flat tire less strenuous. Portuguese engineer Jaime Filipe has invented a prototype electronic cane for the blind that detects objects up to one metre away by emitting radio waves. Filipe is not blind but directs a vocational centre for the handicapped in Lisbon.

## Managua does not rule out Libya-style raid

NEW DELHI (R) — Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto said he did not rule out U.S. air raids on his country similar to American attacks Tuesday on Libya.

Mr. D'Escoto, in a ringing denunciation of the Libyan raids and President Ronald Reagan, said the bombings were a sign of new American ruthlessness because they were carried out against even the wishes of U.S. allies.

"I have always felt that the Americans did only what they thought they could get away with," Mr. D'Escoto told a press conference. "But Reagan demonstrated today that he couldn't care less what he does or what his allies think."

Mr. D'Escoto, who is attending a Non-Aligned foreign ministers meeting, said the U.S. was a bully in need of psychiatric help.

"America needs some kind of profound, clinical treatment," Mr. D'Escoto said.

He said it was no coincidence the raids were carried out on the eve of a meeting of the 101 nation Non-Aligned Movement because it fought for international law.

"The U.S. wants to replace the international legal order with the principle that might is right," Mr. D'Escoto said.

He said Nicaragua, which accuses the United States of backing a guerrilla movement to bring down its government, was more threatened than any other nation by the "outlaw-like" behaviour of the United States and its flouting of international law.

Asked if Nicaragua feared Libyan-type air raids, Mr. D'Escoto replied: "There is nothing you can rule out from the United States."

He said the only reason Reagan had not sent troops into Nicaragua was because his country's armed forces would fight to the end.

"The U.S. has not invaded Nicaragua because it realises it would be no picnic. If Reagan thought it would be a weekend affair they would have done it by now," Mr. D'Escoto said.

Bhutto urges fresh polls despite Zia's refusal

FAISALABAD, Pakistan (R) — Waving a "V" for victory sign, Pakistani opposition leader Benazir Bhutto set out for another rally Tuesday to press her demand for fresh elections.

Ms. Bhutto, daughter and political heir of executed former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, was due to speak at Sardogah, a large air force base 90 kilometres north west of Faisalabad.

Hundreds of slogan-chanting workers of her Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP) scattered rose petals to bid her farewell from the industrial town where she had stayed overnight, ringed by police officers.

The police protection followed an incident on Saturday when a man claiming to be Ms. Bhutto's husband broke into her house in Lahore.

President Mohammad Zia Ul-Haq, who toppled her father in a 1977 coup, Monday rejected the demand for fresh elections saying the current parliament should serve its term to 1990.

The PPP and 10 other political parties in the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD) alliance say they do not recognise last year's partyless elections, the first held under Gen. Zia's rule.

They also refuse to accept a controversial referendum in December, 1984, when Gen. Zia was declared an elected president. Gen. Zia ended eight and a half years of martial law last December but remains president and chief of the army.

Addressing more than 100,000 people Monday, Ms. Bhutto described the rallies as a "flood of masses" which she said could sweep away any obstacles to democracy. But she said the PPP wanted peaceful change.

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## Genet dies one day after De Beauvoir

PARIS (R) — Jean Genet, a French novelist and playwright who scandalised the literary establishment with tales of homosexuality and crime, died Tuesday aged 75, a spokeswoman for his publisher said.

Genet died at home where he had been ill for several years. The spokeswoman for Gallimard, his publisher, said he had cancer of the throat and was "very tired, very old."

She said Gallimard would publish next week his last work, a novel called "un captif amoureux" (a prisoner in love).

Genet's death followed by a day that of Simone de Beauvoir, philosopher of the feminist movement and companion for 50 years of fellow intellectual Jean-Paul Sartre.

Sartre once described Genet, a short bald man who dressed conservatively, as a "liar, thief, pervert, saint and martyr."

Genet, recognised as one of France's greatest modern writers, was awarded France's grand prix award in literature in 1983.

Abandoned by his mother, Genet grew up on the streets and became a vagabond, homosexual and thief. He was imprisoned several times for theft and narrowly avoided being jailed for life in 1947 when Sartre and other French writers pleaded for him to be pardoned.

Despite the violence of his themes, Genet's language was praised for its subtlety and poetic beauty. His autobiographical "Thief's Journal" is perhaps his best known work.

His novels include "Our Lady of the Flowers" and "The Miracle of the Blacks" and among his plays are "The Blacks" and "The Maids" and "The Balcony".

The death of philosopher and writer Simone de Beauvoir Monday almost exactly six years after her companion Jean-Paul Sartre ended an era of French intellectual life which spawned ex-

istentialism, beatniks, and women's lib.

Dr. Beauvoir died aged 78, leaving a legacy of over 25 literary and philosophical works and a lifetime of intense political commitment.

Sartre died on April 15, 1980, after nearly half a century as her companion without marriage — to them "an obscene bourgeois institution."

Dr. Beauvoir will be remembered by feminists the world over for her 1949 pioneer work on the condition of women, "The Second Sex," which explores all facets of sexist behaviour.

To France, her death signals an end to the heyday of the left bank cafe society of the postwar Paris intelligentsia, until the 1970s a potent force in culture and politics.

Conservative Prime Minister Jacques Chirac said after Dr. Beauvoir's death Monday night: "Her committed style of writing was representative of certain intellectual movements which during a time marked our society."

The non-conformist couple, both philosophy teachers, were leaders among Paris intellectuals who from the late 1930s gathered in left-bank cafes along Saint Germain Des Pres, to discuss how to change a troubled world.

They evolved existentialist philosophy, which holds that individuals are fundamentally free to choose and act.

Existentialism entered the universities, inspired the music and art of the French "beatnik" generation, flavoured De Beauvoir's works on women and propelled her into the forefront of political action.

In novels, plays, memoirs and essays from 1943 to 1983, she translated into 18 languages, she stressed the need for individual freedom and for action.

Quiet and demurely dressed, her hair swept back into a bun Dr. Beauvoir's liaison with Sartre and

outspoken ideas outraged conservatives and alienated friends such as writer Albert Camus.

Born into a well-to-do strict Roman Catholic family, Dr. Beauvoir continued working for the equality of women into old age. President of the Women's League since 1974, she was an adviser to the Women's Rights Ministry set up by the Socialists in 1981.

Questioned by Sartre in one of her last public interviews, she said: "I have left more or less what I would have wished. I wanted to speak directly into people's ears. I think they heard me. The Second Sex showed that."

American feminists and literary figures Monday praised Dr. Beauvoir as an authentic heroine and the single most important catalyst of the international women's movement.

"If any single human being can be credited with inspiring the current international women's movement, it's Simone de Beauvoir," said Gloria Steinem, editor of Ms. Magazine.

Literary critic Elizabeth Hardwick, who first penned the Second Sex more than 30 years ago, called Dr. Beauvoir "an outstanding figure in post-war thought and intelligence."

"The Second Sex is far and away the best book that has come out of the feminist movement and nothing compares with it in scope. I regret to this day I gave it a bad review," said Hardwick, a critic for the New York Review of Books.

In that first review, Hardwick, troubled